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THE troops in all sections are now actively engaged in preparing for the Division and Department rifle competitions, and the prospects are that 1885 will show as good, if not better, results than 1884. The system established by the new manual is now in good running order and seems to give general satisfaction to both officers and men.

THE *Tombstone Epitaph*, referring to the U. S. troops sent after the hostiles, says: Mr. DEAN, a scout under Captain LAWTON, reports the troops as nearly barefooted, many having cut off their boot tops and tied them on the bottom of their feet in protection from the rocks. Their clothes in many instances torn into shreds from their contact with brush on their forced marches. They are living upon salt bacon and hard tack, not stopping to cook anything. They have orders to follow the Indians wherever they go, and have special permit from the Mexican government to follow them into Mexico and co-operate with the Mexican troops."

In his diary kept at Khartoum, General GORDON said: "England was made by adventurers, not by its Government, and I believe it will only hold its place by adventurers." Though this is rather a broad generalization, there are numerous facts in English history in proof of this statement, which at once suggest themselves. It was English adventurers who gave to England the empire on this continent, which was lost to her by the stupid mismanagement of the English Government; the Indian Empire of England had its origin in a trading company, and the greatness of Australia was only made possible by the determined efforts of the colonists to abolish the penal settlement there in opposition to the efforts of the government to maintain it. The triumph of the "Anti-Transportation League" was the defeat of the government, and the consequent salvation of Australia. And finally, it was to the triumph of governmental inertia over the adventurous spirit of GORDON that England owes her loss of prestige in Egypt. Even into beleaguered Khartoum this fatal spirit of official indifference penetrated. "I have done what I can," wrote GORDON when the end drew near, "and one can do no more than trust now. What has been the painful position for me is that there is not one person on whom I can rely; also, there is not one person who considers that he ought to do anything except his routine duty."

On the 30th of June there were fifty-six vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army, distributed as follows: Engineers, 2; cavalry, 16; artillery, 7; and Infantry, 31. There were sixty-one vacancies in all last year. The assignment of the thirty-nine graduates and the appointment of six non-commissioned officers, which is expected, will leave eleven vacancies for the civilian appointees. It is expected that the President will fill these eleven vacancies, and the large class of graduates from the Military Academy applying for appointment next year will have to take their chances with Congress this winter. There are many applications from civilians on file at the War Department, and they are increasing daily. A number of the graduates of the Naval Academy, who are to be discharged this year under operation

of law, are among the applicants. Secretary ENDICOTT, not having returned to the War Department until late in the week, the assignment of the graduates will not be made until early next week. There is one vacancy in the Ordnance Corps to be filled by transfer from the Line this year. About two dozen officers have applied for the transfer.

A CASE lately heard at the Westminster County Court, in England, in which the Secretary of State for War sued a firm of contractors for £8 17s. for the non-delivery of certain pressed hay, recalls some of the peculiarities of British administration in the supply department of the army, of which we have heard so much. It was proved that hay which had been rejected as not being of the quality tendered for, was sold by the contractors to another firm, and was afterwards purchased by the Government at a higher price than the defendant's tender. The jury eventually found a verdict for the defendants, and awarded them £10 for the loss of profit. This is on a par with the favored contractor system which is asserted to prevail in some of the departments at Washington.

THE *Chicago Herald* says: "The appeal of certain citizens of Arizona for assistance on the ground that the soldiers are no protection against hostile Indians is not likely to bear much fruit. When the United States troops are whipped or prove themselves inadequate to the task of maintaining the dignity and peace of the Government, then there is nothing in particular for the President to do but to take to the woods. Frontiersmen invariably complain of the policy which spares the lives of savages who surrender. While the Government is not likely to sanction any massacre, there is nothing to prevent the people of Arizona and New Mexico from taking the warpath and exterminating the hostiles before the troops have an opportunity to accept their surrender. If the Army is so useless in fighting Indians it ought not to be a difficult matter for the settlers to use up the savages, now that the latter are in an attitude in which their destruction would be justifiable. It is the privilege of every citizen to turn in and help the United States Army whip its enemies, and all such as are not satisfied with the Army should lose no time in getting to the front."

WE were recently applied to by a gentleman having charge of an important public work, asking where he could obtain young men to assist him, upon terms which, while promising little in the way of immediate reward, held out an excellent prospect for remunerative employment in the future. In reply, we took the liberty of furnishing him with a list of the names and addresses of the Cadet Engineers whose cases are now before the Supreme Court. Two years ago, in commenting upon Mr. CHANDLER's action in their case, we stated that there could be no possible doubt that those who should choose to make the fight would eventually obtain their re-instatement and their back pay; at the same time we advised them that, in our opinion, their apparent misfortune was really a blessing in disguise. When they are back again, what will they do? There are one hundred and sixty-two assistant and passed assistants on the list, an excess of sixty-two over the number allowed by law; what prospects of promotion are open, then, to these gentlemen? Their best course would seem to be to take their two years'

back pay, of which they have been so illegally, unjustly and arbitrarily deprived, and then to send in their resignations, to take effect a year later; this would be a simple solution of the problem, and one which would be satisfactory to both themselves and the Government, we presume. It is true that the Chief of the Engineering Bureau has asked that the number of assistants allowed by law be increased, but it is extremely doubtful whether this will be done. With the education that the Engineering Department at Annapolis gives, or should give, to the cadets, there would seem to be plenty of material to perform the junior work in the engine room. There have been several cases of late, in which ensigns have discharged these duties in a manner perfectly satisfactory to their immediate engineer superior, and we have no doubt that if the existing regulations on this subject are faithfully carried out by commanding officers there will be plenty of material from which to draw for the performance of this work. The smaller the Engineer Corps, the more will it increase in weight as a factor in the naval scheme, and the higher will be its standard?

WE have noticed of late in the daily papers statements concerning steamboat inspection which are strong arguments for the transfer of the Steamboat Inspection Service to the Navy Department, though not so intended. Nearly four years ago we called attention to the necessity that then existed, and which still exists, for a more careful surveillance of passenger steamers, and suggested that this work could readily and properly be performed by naval officers. Since that time, if we may believe contemporary evidence, the Service has deteriorated rather than made progress, notwithstanding the somewhat rose-colored report of its operations for the last fiscal year, and the Supervising Inspector-General is freely denounced as "the present incompetent incumbent." If the public were considered, Congress would authorize the establishment of a Bureau of Mercantile Marine in the Navy Department, as recommended by ex-Secretary CHANDLER. If it should still be thought best that the jurisdiction over this matter should remain in the Treasury Department (with which, however, it has logically nothing whatever to do), and the Service placed under the lately created Bureau of Navigation, it would be a simple matter to have naval officers detailed as supervising inspectors, and in the more important districts as inspectors of hulls, and the Engineer Corps of the Navy could furnish the necessary inspectors of boilers. There are now 120 inspectors, of whom 10 are supervising inspectors of districts, and 16 are for special duty as inspectors of foreign vessels, the remaining 94 being local inspectors of hulls and boilers. If the duties of the inspectors of foreign vessels and those of the supervising inspectors are not nautical, they are nothing; and we have no doubt that the work would be performed more to the satisfaction of the public and in better shape—and at very much less expense withal—than it now is, if it were in the hands of the Navy. An additional reason why this work should be under naval officers is found in the fact that it would bring them into contact with the men upon whom the Navy would be obliged largely to rely in case of the expansion of the Service, which must ensue in the next war. Indeed, the whole maritime population should be brought within the cognizance of this Department.



HORSE ARTILLERY.

White hat, with cross cannons. Vest of royal blue with yellow facings, white stars, yellow shoulder belt with cross cannons, and white forage bag. Yellow Hungarian knot. Trousers of royal blue with yellow stripes. Boots, cloak and shabraque of royal blue.



INFANTRY OFFICER.

Campaign uniform. Shako with white covering. Dark blue tunic, with white buttons, red facings, lace and Hungarian knot of silver. Cloak of bluish gray. Blue sash. Gray trousers with red stripes. Field glass case and sword knot of black leather.



ADJUTANT MAJOR OF NICE CAVALRY.

Undress uniform.—Cap of royal blue with band of ananarth color, lace and shield of silver. Vest of royal blue, facings, collar and ornaments of purple color. Shoulder knots, buttons and stars of silver. Trousers of a bluish gray with purple stripes. Steel sabre and black leather sword knot.

THE Italian Artillery establishment of to-day dates from the fusion in 1860 of the Piedmontese, Tuscan, and Neapolitan artilleries. It consists of 12 regiments of field artillery, with train companies and instruction batteries attached; 5 regiments of fortress and coast artillery, including mountain batteries and an instruction company; 5 companies of workmen and one of veterans. The mobile militia number 13 brigades of field artillery, 32 companies of fortress and coast artillery, and 4 mountain batteries; the territorial militia 100 companies of fortress artillery. The horse artillery batteries were abolished in 1871, but the prudence of this step was always questioned, and appears to have been at length decided against. The horse artillery, whose uniform is here illustrated, are attached to the divisions of independent cavalry. It is composed of mounted light batteries of the reserve, formed into brigades of two batteries. The mounted portion of the artillery is equipped as cavalry in all important points, while the gunners are equipped as infantry, their packs being carried partly on the limbers and partly on the horses.

In addition to their numerical designation the cavalry regiments bear the names of the cities or provinces from which they come: 1st, Nice; 2d, Royal Piedmont; 3d, Savoy; 4th, Genoa. The festive gentleman in undress, smoking a cigar, represents the Nice Cavalry.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

REAR ADMIRAL T. S. PHELPS, U. S. N., was expected at Lewiston, Me., this week to spend the summer.

CAPTAIN J. F. RODGERS, U. S. A., visited Hartford, Conn., this week in connection with supplies for the Soldiers' Home there.

CAPTAIN W. H. NASH, U. S. A., the Depot Commissary at New Orleans, is visiting at Pewaukee, Wisconsin.

GENERAL T. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. A., was a guest at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CHAPLAIN D. D. WILLS, U. S. A., delivered recently an address on "The Influence of Little Things in Life" before the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco.

COLONEL T. H. RUGER, 18th U. S. Infantry, took formal command of the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, on Monday of this week, June 29.

THE body of Gunner E. A. McDonald, U. S. N., recently drowned at Vallejo, Cal., was recovered June 21, and the funeral services took place June 22, under Masonic auspices, and the remains were interred in the Masonic Cemetery. The following acted as pallbearers: Carpenter Warren Barnard and Boatswain P. Haley, U. S. N., W. H. Clark, J. T. Ferryman, George Thompson and D. J. Farley.

THE San Francisco News-Letter says: "Lively times are reported at Mare Island, the presence of the Hartford and the Mohican at the Navy-yard creating quite a stir in that locality; and as both ships are pronounced 'unfit for sea,' it is probable that gay times will continue there for some while yet. The English warship *Satellite* is the latest acquisition in naval quarters, and others are looked for soon, which may, perhaps, enliven us up a little."

LIEUTENANT M. F. EGGLESTON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Verde, A. T., from a few weeks' leave.

COLONEL S. N. BENJAMIN, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week and reported to General Hancock for duty on his staff.

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, 17th Infantry, will arrive in the East soon from Fort Custer, Montana, to spend a few months.

LIEUTENANT A. S. CUMMINS, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., on Thursday from a week's leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. G. EBERT, U. S. A., was to leave Boise Barracks, Idaho, this week, for San Francisco on a month's leave.

SERGEANT J. V. D. MIDDLETON, U. S. A., will leave Fort Leavenworth on a six weeks' visit East about the middle of July.

AMONG the qualified marksmen for May in the Department of Dakota we note the name of Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Hughes, Inspector-General, U. S. A.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., spent a few days at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, looking over the ground with a view to contemplated additions to make the post available for a larger garrison.

PROFESSOR G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of West Point, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week; Colonel D. C. Houston, U. S. A., at the Hotel Normandie, and Lieutenant-Commander G. M. Totten, U. S. N., at the Murray Hill Hotel.

SURGEON E. P. VOLLM, U. S. A., expected to leave Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, the latter part of this week on three months' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. C. BROWN, 1st Cavalry, is preparing a revised edition of his useful "Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics."

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, Captain William Mills, and Lieutenants C. Chase, C. B. Satterlee, and W. E. Birkhimer, U. S. A., spent a busy week in camp at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and were the recipients of much attention and courtesy from the managers of the encampment and the visiting organizations.

SURGEON HARVEY E. BROWN, U. S. A., lately of Jackson Barracks, La., was at Fort Leavenworth last week, and afterwards left for Fort Reno, I. T., his new post of duty.

THE Loyal Legion, District of Columbia Commandery, in an obituary notice of the late General D. B. Sacket, U. S. A., says, after recounting his eminent services: "To those of us whose good fortune it was to meet and know General Sacket personally, the loss is almost irreparable. Splendid as a soldier, loyal as a man, and faithful and true in all the relations of life, his loss leaves a void in a profession of which he was an ornament, and in the social circle, where he was greatly beloved."

A CORRESPONDENT who had exceptional opportunity for conversation with King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, found him a charming companion and a good conversationalist. The occasion was on a steamer, and many of the party were seafolk, when his majesty developed his royal qualities as host.

On several occasions while we were talking he remarked that the "sun was over the foreyard," when his servant produced a bottle of good old Kentucky whiskey. I am happy to say that some of the others of the party eventually gathered strength enough to come and help him finish a bottle or two of whiskey and several of champagne, for if I had been left alone with him much longer the sun would have soon been double over the foreyard. And yet the King is never tight, though he can put any man under the table that drinks with him.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, and bride, sailed for Europe this week.

LIEUTENANT R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., is recuperating at Oakland, Md.

CAPTAIN R. G. ARMSTRONG, 1st U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth this week to be absent on leave until the latter part of August.

LIEUTENANT S. E. STEWART, 4th U. S. Artillery, is spending a few weeks at Old Point Comfort, Va.

LIEUTENANT J. A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bliss, Texas, was expected East this week on a three months' visit to his father, Gen. A. J. Perry, at Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. FORSYTH, 4th Cavalry, owing to the absence of Colonel Royall on leave, has gone to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and taken command of that post and of his regiment.

AMONG the summer visitors, present and prospective, to Vineyard Haven, Mass., we note Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., and family, Colonel A. B. Carey, U. S. A.; Colonel J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., and Major A. G. Robinson, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, left New York early in the week for Newport, and will spend a short time there before returning to Fort McHenry.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, was at Greenville, Miss., this week, to inspect the State militia in camp there, and was accorded a hospitable reception and every facility to accomplish the object of his visit.

LIEUTENANT C. S. FOWLER, 10th U. S. Infantry, was married June 25, at Kansas City, to Mrs. Viola J. Walker, of Oshkosh, Wis. They registered at the Continental Hotel, Leavenworth, a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. BRISBIN, 5th Cavalry, was expected to join at Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week and take command.

LIEUTENANTS H. H. LUDLOW, H. C. Carbaugh, S. Rodman, Jr., and C. P. Townsley, U. S. A., completed their tour of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point on Tuesday, and after a few weeks' delay will join their respective posts.

CHIEF ENGINEER B. B. H. WHARTON, U. S. N., who had his leg broken last week on the *Dolphin*, is in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. His medical attendant, Dr. Siegfried, thinks he will be out in four or five weeks.

THE "Veteran Sons," on returning from a recent visit to Governor's Island, voted a resolution of thanks to Major General Hancock for the freedom of the Island to Post Adjutant W. B. McCallum, 5th Artillery, for the interest he took in seeing that the visit was made as pleasant as possible, and to the custodian of the Museum for the trouble he took to explain the nature, etc., of the several curiosities and relics.

GENERAL MARTIN T. McMAHON, who has just been appointed by President Cleveland U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New York, vice Col. J. B. Erhardt, resigned, is a gentleman well known to the Army. He served during the war on the staff of Gen. John Sedgwick, and was with him when he was killed. He was afterwards appointed Minister to Paraguay, and has now for many years held the important office of Receiver for the thirty millions of taxes annually collected in New York City. He has been a most faithful officer, against whose record not even the breath of suspicion has been directed. Gen. McMahon is also treasurer of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and is Commander of the famous George Washington Post, G. A. R. He is a brother-in-law of Capt. Ramsay, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. E. PRICE, U. S. A., is East on a few weeks' leave from Fort Custer, Montana.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK PERKINS, 5th Infantry, left Fort Keogh, Montana, this week, on a month's leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., entertained Admiral Lacombe and the officers of the *Isere* and *La Flore* at the Manhattan Beach Hotel on Saturday afternoon last.

PAYMASTER J. E. BLAINE, U. S. A., will arrive in New York next week and establish his office in the Army Building.

MISS HATCH, daughter of General Edward Hatch, U. S. A., is visiting the family of Colonel Guy V. Henry at Omaha.

COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, U. S. A., joined at Fort Warren, Mass., this week, and took command of that post, relieving Colonel John Mendenhall who goes to Fort Trumbull to command.

MRS. L. J. ALLEN, wife of Chief Engineer Allen, U. S. N., and daughter, are at present enjoying a visit to Catskill (Greene Co.) Mountains.

ADMIRAL LACOMBE, French Navy, entertained a host of distinguished personages, Army, Navy and civil, on board the *La Flore* on Tuesday afternoon, June 30.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Miss Burton Young, daughter of Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., to Lieutenant E. S. Robins, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, on his way to Fort Custer.

LIEUTENANT T. M. DEFREES, 5th U. S. Infantry, was a recent guest at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. BRISBIN, 9th Cavalry, has taken command at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

MAJOR EDWARD COLLINS, 1st U. S. Infantry, will spend the summer in the East.

CAPTAIN C. F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., lately at San Francisco, has arrived at Cheyenne, and taken charge of the Q. M. Depot there.

COLONEL R. H. HALL, U. S. A., has arrived in Omaha, and taken quarters at the Paxton.

PAYMASTER C. H. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., lately in St. Paul, will shortly return to Fort Keogh, Montana, his permanent station.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. J. VAN HORN, 25th Infantry, is due at Fort Snelling in a few days, to take command, on promotion, of that post and of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2d U. S. Cavalry, left St. Louis on Thursday for Fort Riley, Kas., with a detachment of cavalry recruits.

A STATUE in bronze of the late Gen. Earle, who fell at the battle of Kibekhan, in the Soudan, is about to be erected at Liverpool by public subscription.

The Kansas City *Times*, referring to the departure from Fort Leavenworth of Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, says: "Colonel Otis leaves to the regret of all. During his four years' command of Fort Leavenworth much has been done by him in improving the garrison, of which mention was made at the time his regiment was ordered to Montana. Everyone wishes Colonel Otis success in his new command in Montana."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times*, writes: "The names of the Waterloo officers known to be still living can almost be reckoned on the fingers of one hand, and are as follows: Gen. G. Whichcote, then a Lieutenant, Fifty-second Light Infantry; General the Earl of Albemarle, Ensign, Fourteenth Foot; Lieut. A. Gardner, Ensign, Twenty-seventh Foot; Lieut.-Col. W. Hewett, Captain, Ninety-second Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. B. P. Browne, Cornet in Eleventh Light Dragoons; Lieut.-Col. Basil Jackson, late Lieutenant Royal Staff Corps, and Mr. J. N. Hibbert, of Chalfont, Bucks, then a Captain in the King's Dragoon Guards."

LIEUTENANT SCHEUTZKE, U. S. N., appointed by the Secretary of State to convey the rewards of this Government to the natives in the vicinity of the Lena Delta, for their services in aiding the survivors of the *Jeannette* expedition, will sail on Monday next, and expects to be absent about a year. He takes with him, in addition to other things, a sword, designed by himself, as a gift from our Government to the Governor of Yakutsk. The blade is of finest steel. Its scabbard and hilt are of gold. On the former are engravings of dog and reindeer sleds and the *Jeannette*. It is inscribed: "Presented by the President of the United States to Major General Georgy Fedorovitch Tcherniaeff, Governor of Yakutsk, East Siberia, for eminent services rendered to the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette* and the search parties." It is valued at \$500.

A RECENT article in the N. Y. *Evening Post* upon the contribution of the South to the Union Army during the rebellion has suggested to a reader of that paper the importance of the service rendered by Southern born men in the Navy during the struggle. This correspondent has compiled a partial list of such men, which contains the names of more than two hundred officers of various grades, beginning with Admiral Farragut, a native of Tennessee, and including twenty rear-admirals, twelve captains, twenty-seven commanders, fifteen lieutenant-commanders, twenty lieutenants, twenty medical officers, eleven pay officers, thirty-four chief engineers, eleven passed assistant and assistant engineers, and other officers of lower rank in proportion. He also refers to the fact that one of the most eminent generals in the Union Army, George H. Thomas, was a native of Virginia, and a full list of Southern born men who held high rank in the Union Army during the war would reach imposing proportions. "This whole subject of the part played by the South on the national side," says the *Post*, "is one which has never yet received the attention that it deserves, but which will amply reward careful study."

CAPTAIN J. C. AYRES, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., will spend a portion of the summer abroad.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Conn., at its annual commencement, June 23, conferred the degree of "Master of Arts, *honoris causa*," on Charles Adelle Totten, Lieutenant, U. S. A., who is an alumnus of that institution.

GENERAL S. V. BENET and Major C. R. Suter, U. S. Army, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., will be married this month.

LIEUTENANT S. R. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York this week.

COLONEL W. R. JOHNSTON, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., leaves New York City early next week for St. Paul.

COLONEL THOMAS HOLT, who served in the Mexican War as Captain of Missouri Volunteers, died June 19 in San Francisco. General John Pope, U. S. A., was one of the pall bearers at the funeral.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD WALLACH, U. S. M. C., of Norfolk, Va., was a recent guest at the St. George Hotel, Philadelphia.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A.; P. A. Paymaster J. R. Martin, U. S. N.; Capt. W. S. Schenck, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Constantine Chase, 8d U. S. Artillery, were guests this week at the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia.

THE Arizona *Miner* says: "Southern Arizona papers are trying to belittle General Crook. What a task for the rat to try to whip the elephant, or an ant to move a mountain. They want headquarters, but have commenced wrong, inasmuch as they attack Pope as well as Crook."

GENERAL D. C. BUELL, a Louisville paper reports, is to be appointed pension agent for Kentucky. It says: "In the twenty years that Gen. Buell has been in retirement he has been almost forgotten by most people. The recent great revival of interest in the war has brought him to the front again, and with it the recollection that he was one of the ablest Union commanders."

THE death, June 28, of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. T. Gentry, 25th U. S. Infantry, promotes Major J. J. Van Horn, 13th, to lieutenant colonel, 25th Infantry, Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th, to major, 13th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Wm. V. Richards, Regimental Quartermaster, 16th Infantry, to captain in his regiment, Company G.

MISS MARY M. McDONALD, sister of Lieut. John B. McDonald, 10th Cav., was married June 23, at Lincoln, Ala., to Dr. H. D. Barr, of Oxford, Ala. The Rev. W. Carnahan, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, officiated at the ceremony, which was strictly private, only a few immediate friends being present.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, says the Omaha *Herald*, is a very ready and outspoken champion of Omaha as "the best paved city in the United States." Gen. Drum made this open statement in the presence of a large and brilliant gathering assembled at Gen. Merritt's headquarters, at West Point, to pay their respects to the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War and Gen. Drum were more than pleased with Omaha, and also with the attentions which they received on their late visit here.

A MONTGOMERY, Ala., correspondent says: "Lieut. J. T. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson left Thursday night for New Orleans, where the lieutenant's battery is stationed. They both left a host of friends in this city, and will always receive a cordial reception by the people here. Lieut. Thompson, by his soldierly demeanor and kind, gentlemanly bearing, completely captivated the 'boys' who wore the uniform during last week's encampment, and they speak his praises in loud terms."

A CORRESPONDENT of the 2d U. S. Artillery, at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., writes: "We had a nice trip down here, three days and three nights, cool, no dust, but rain, rain, all the way. Have had no hot spells here, but rather more endurable weather so far, than usual in Washington or Baltimore, 76 deg. in office this a. m., with sun on same side, a good sea breeze nearly every day by 10 a. m. The worst is poor grub-poor markets. We will try to gain a precarious subsistence by hunting, fishing, and war (upon 'skeeters and other vermin'). Of course it is dull here now, but in winter 'we'll be lively still!'"

On Friday last, June 26, the grandson of Commodore Ralph Chandler was christened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in the parlors of the commodore's residence. The grandson is the one-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Parker, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Parker being the eldest daughter of Commodore Chandler. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William A. Snively, of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church on the Heights. Commodore Chandler and Rev. R. H. L. Tighe, of Grace Chapel, being the godfathers, and Mrs. Ralph Chandler the godmother. The little fellow was christened after his grandfather, Ralph Chandler Parker. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were: Captain W. A. Kirkland, Lieutenants J. D. Hunker, D. D. V. Stuart, Commander George W. Coffin, Commander Henry B. Robeson, Civil Engineer T. C. McCollum, Lieut. Commander S. Hubbard, Lieut. A. B. Speyers, Naval Constructor W. L. Mintoyne, Chief Engineers E. D. Robie, J. O. Kelly, Pay Inspectors Ambrose J. Clark, Charles H. Eldridge, Lieut. Benson, and Surgeons Spear, Derr, Dean, Bloodgood and Capt. Robt. Boyd, of the receiving ship *Vermont*.

THE San Francisco Report of June 20 says:

E. H. Wagner of the *McArthur* is in town. Dr. James R. Waggener, U. S. N., was in the city last week. Colonel J. McAllister, U. S. A., and wife came down from Benicia Tuesday. Captain D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., came in on the overland train June 18. Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., called on his San Francisco friends this week. Capt. J. S. Spaulding, 2d Cav., brought his wife to San Francisco with him Tuesday. Passed Asst. Engr. W. S. Moore of the *Hartford* was at the Occidental Wednesday. Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., with his wife and family, arrived Tuesday. The wedding of Lieut. W. M. Baird, Adjutant, 6th U. S. Cav., at Fort Bayard, and Miss Minnie Dawley will take place this month in San Francisco. Nine naval cadets, Wm. Baird, (7) G. Tarbox, R. L. Russell, R. E. Coontz, G. R. Bloom, E. W. Eberle, W. W. Joyce, T. C. Fenton and C. S. Stanworth, all registered together at the Occidental Hotel Sunday.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., is at present staying at Spring Lake, N. J.

REAR ADMIRAL T. S. PHELPS, U. S. N., left Washington, D. C., this week, for Lewiston, Maine.

GENERAL T. W. SWEENEY, U. S. A., left New York City this week for a visit to Lewisboro, Westchester County.

LIEUTENANT L. A. LOVERING, U. S. A., left West Point this week for Claremont, N. H.

LIEUTENANT G. S. WILSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, has been called to Corydon, Ind., by the serious illness of his mother.

REAR ADMIRALS W. R. TAYLOR and W. G. Temple, U. S. N., were in New York this week, the former at the Windsor Hotel, and the latter at the Everett House.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Chaplain Richard Hayward, U. S. Navy, of Mare Island, Cal., to Miss Lily Otis, of Chicago. The marriage will take place in October next.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., was at Williamstown, Mass., this week, at the commencement exercises at Williams College, where one of his sons graduates. After that the family will go to St. Paul, the Colonel's new station.

MAJOR J. R. MYRICK, U. S. A., of Gen. Terry's staff, who has been located at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, has moved with his family into quarters at Fort Snelling.

REAR ADMIRAL J. W. LIVINGSTON, U. S. N., has left New York City, and will stay for the present at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. POWELL, of the Signal Corps, accompanied by his family, took passage July 1 on the steamer *City of Rome* for a 4 months' sojourn in Europe.

The retirement of Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th Inf., under the 40 years' law, promotes Henry Douglass to be Colonel of the 10th Infantry; Isaac D. De Russy, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th; Jacob Ford Kent, Major of the 4th; William Krause to be Captain of the 3d, Company I, and F. P. Avery to be 1st Lieutenant 3d.

REFERRING to the death of Olivier Pain, M. Rochefort asserts that he has advice from Egypt to the effect that Pain, after leaving Debbeh on camelback, was murdered a fortnight's distance from Cairo by Arabs paid by Colonel Schmidt, of the Egyptian service, to secure compromising papers brought by Pain from Khartoum. The *Temps* inclines to the belief that Pain was a prisoner in the hands of the English when he met his death. Rochefort is promoting a theatrical performance for the benefit of Pain's family.

COMMANDER DESAUNE, of the *Isere* with officers of the French fleet, are at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

LIEUTENANT G. K. HUNTER, 8d Cavalry, was at Fort Bowie, Arizona, this week on special service from Texas.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week.

LIEUTENANT J. S. POWELL, Signal Corps, U. S. A., sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday on the *City of Rome*.

THE Republican Journalists' Association of Paris announces its intention to institute proceedings in the English courts against Col. Smith Wolsley for setting a price on the head of Olivier Pain.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th Infantry, lately on duty at Columbus Barracks, O., has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Cincinnati, and Capt. D. F. Callinan, 1st Infantry, lately in charge of the rendezvous has gone to Columbus Barracks.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* says:

Colonel Henry's family have taken the comfortable house corner of Dodge and Twenty-Fourth Streets, known as the Rustle place. General Howard has gone to Ottawa, Kansas, to deliver an address before the State Educational Convention. Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Horbach entertained a pleasant company Tuesday evening, the occasion being the near departure of several Army people. Colonel and Mrs. Stanton were about going west and Mrs. Hawkins to Washington for a month, and Captain Bourke to join his regiment at Camp Rice, Texas. The new arrivals in military circles, General and Mrs. Breck and Colonel and Miss Henry were present, and Miss Hatch of Fort Leavenworth. There were also present General Dandy, General Hawkins, Col. Stanton, Captain Bourke, etc. Captain J. A. Sladen, U. S. A., of Omaha, has been elected a member of the executive committee by the State Sunday School Convention in Lincoln. There is no greater lover of the pictorial art in Washington than Senator Platt, unless it be Dr. Baxter, the Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army. Colonel Baxter is now on the Restigouche River, where he has bought a fishing reserve and where Platt will visit him on his way home.

THE Omaha *Herald* says:

Major Towar, U. S. A., and family expect to leave for their new home at Cheyenne. Their going will break up to a certain extent many warm friendships and pleasant gatherings, but from all sides there will be honest wishes for their comfort and prosperity in their new home. Major Wilson, paymaster, arrived June 24. Major Wilson is no stranger to Omahans, having done duty here last year and become widely acquainted in the best circles. He will be warmly welcomed as a desirable citizen. Colonel Terrell, paymaster, has arrived to relieve Colonel Stanton as chief paymaster. It is Col. Terrell's first visit to Omaha since 1875, and while he finds the city greatly changed in appearance, and many of those with whom he was then familiar have answered the "long roll," there is a warmth in the greetings of our citizens that makes him already at home. Col. Terrell is one of the gentlemen of the Service, a man of kindly heart and gallant instincts, a worthy successor in every way to the veteran Col. T. H. Stanton, who goes to Salt Lake City. Mrs. Stanton and daughter will accompany him as far as Ft. Bridger, and there summer. Col. Stanton has been prominently identified with the Department of the Platte for thirteen years, over four of which were passed in active service against the Sioux and Bannock Indians. For the last five years he has been a resident of Omaha, becoming warmly interested in all our local affairs, and taking an active part in every movement of a business or social nature. His generous qualities are known by all, and his going will leave a gap in the old circle that will be hard to fill. In this instance, while Omahans will deeply regret the loss of Col. Stanton and his family, they will be glad to know that they are going among friends, the colonel having served over two years at Salt Lake back in the 70's.

MAJOR F. H. LARNED, U. S. A., is at Rock Enon Springs, Frederick County, Va.

GENERAL P. R. DE TROBIAND, U. S. A., was at the New York Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

COLONEL WILLIAM LUDLOW, C. E. U. S. A., has an article in the July number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute on the "Future Water Supply of Philadelphia."

A NAVAL officer, who still dwells among us, recently received a cheerful circular from a claim agent, addressed to his "heirs at law," informing them that he was deceased and that there was a claim for foreign travel due his estate which they would be happy to collect. He not unnaturally asks us: "is it not a little rough?"

OSCAR C. BADGER, U. S. N., who stands at the head of the list of Commodores, retires August 12, 1885. Rear-Admiral Francis A. Roe, U. S. N., his classmate and friend, retires Oct. 4, 1885. It is suggested that Admiral Roe may ask for retirement somewhat earlier than his date to enable Commodore Badger to be retired as Rear-Admiral. These are the only retirements in the Navy this year, Admiral Upshur having anticipated his retirement which was not due until Dec. 5, under the limitation as to age.

WINFIELD SCOTT CHAPLIN, recently unanimously elected professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard College, is the son of the late Col. Daniel Chaplin, of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, who was mortally wounded at Strawberry Plains, near Richmond, in August, 1864. Professor Chaplin entered West Point soon after his father's death, and graduated second in the class of 1870. He has been professor in the Maine State College, in the University of Tokio, Japan, and at Cornell University.

THE G. A. R. encampment, which will be held at Middletown, N. Y., July 3, 4, and 5, will be the largest encampment and reunion of veterans of the war of the Rebellion ever held in this part of the State. It is announced that Generals Hancock, Slocum, Sickles, Rosecrans, Ward, Sharpe, and others invited, have signified their intention to be present.

THE Naval Retiring Board has recommended the retirement of Asst. Engineer John D. Sloane, who has been on sick leave for over a year in consequence of an injury to his foot which occurred by the falling of an anvil upon it when attached to the *Tallapoosa*.

It is understood that P. A. Eng. Bailie who was recently ordered before the Board, has also been recommended for retirement. His disability consists of a rupture. P. A. Engineer Chas. H. Greenleaf having been found physically disqualified by the Examining Board for promotion is to be ordered before the Retiring Board at an early date.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Advices were received June 27 from Arizona that General Crook was busily refitting and preparing for an Indian campaign in the Sierra Madres, to be conducted as follows: General Crook, with scouts and infantry, will enter the Sierra Madre Mountains and endeavor to kill or capture Geronimo and his followers. Should they escape him and attempt to return to the reservation in Arizona or New Mexico, they will be intercepted by cavalry, which will be stationed along the line. Troops will camp at different water holes along the line between Fort Huachuca and Silver Creek, so that the entire line will be guarded.

The following telegram from Capt. Crawford, dated "Camp on the Bochtas River, six miles above Oputo, Mexico, June 25," was received at Washington, June 30:

Camped June 19 near Husaras, and was informed that Indians had been seen the same day near Oputo. Discovered a trail the 23d near there, leading to Bonlepo Mountains, northeast of here. Chatto, with scouts, left to overtake and capture the hostiles. He found the rancheria next day about 9 o'clock and attacked the hostiles, who fled. Pursuit was slow, owing to the rough country. Eight bucks, four boys, and three women escaped. Fifteen women and children were captured; also, five horses of the 4th Cavalry, three saddle horses, revolvers, belts, and ammunition. One white mule belonging to the party was killed in the Guadalupe Cañon. One Indian was killed and several were wounded. Two captives were wounded, and one White Mountain scout was shot through the elbow. The camp attacked was that of Chihuahua. His entire family is among the captives. Other Indians are supposed to be on the north-eastern slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains. I will continue on the trail of Natchos to-morrow. On the 19th one scout was killed and another was wounded 15 miles southwest of Oputo by an American named Woodward, who mistook the Indians for hostiles. Nothing has yet been heard from Lieut. Gatewood.

With regard to the Cheyennes in the Indian Territory, General Augur, June 28, sent the following letter to the Governor of Kansas:

PORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., June 28.

The Governor of Kansas:

I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of yesterday. In view of late reports in the newspapers concerning the alleged breaking out of the Cheyennes, I am not surprised at your anxiety about the counties bordering on the Indian Territory. I am happy to assure you that, in my judgment, founded on latest reports from Fort Reno and the cantonment, no immediate danger to any portion of your State is to be apprehended from the Cheyennes or any other Indians. There has recently been a great deal of excitement among the Cheyennes, and some of their young men have been insubordinate, and in some instances have acted very badly. This indicates among Indians who have acted quiet on a reservation so many years that there exists somewhere what they conceive to be a grievance. The Government has appointed a commission to ascertain whether or not they have just cause of complaint. If the commission find they have, the Government will undoubtedly correct it; if it finds they have not, it is equally certain the Government will take efficient steps to reduce them to submission, and it is believed with sufficient force and preparation to confine whatever trouble may result to the limit of the Indian Territory. Should anything occur which there is reason to believe is threatening danger to any portion of the citizens of your State on the border, I shall not only inform you at once, but will do all in my power to avert it. I filed a copy of a telegram received last night, which shows that the Cheyennes will be glad to meet the commission. I am, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant, C. C. AUGUR, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

A despatch of June 30, from Wichita, Kansas, says: "The excitement at Reno and Darlington in Indian Territory is at fever heat. The attitude of the Cheyennes remains very threatening. It is asserted that the Indians will make a desperate fight if asked to

surrender their arms. The streams are rising rapidly between the agency and the fort. Few Indians are to be seen about the post, the warriors all being gathered at a point twelve miles distant on the North Fork.

Little Elk and Medicine Horse, two prominent Chiefs of the Cheyennes, arrived at Lawrence, June 29, with Indian children from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency for the Indian school. They deny all reports regarding an Indian outbreak, claiming the people on the whole are well contented. They say the war rumors are sent out by Caldwell and Arkansas City people as a money-making scheme. The chiefs aver that Dyer, their present agent, is unpopular, and the young Indians have only been trying to scare him a little.

July 1, information reached Tombstone of an engagement between the entire force under Lieutenant Davis. Sixteen Indians were killed and 15 to 20 taken prisoners.

WEST POINT BEFORE THE WAR.

THE "Southern Bivouac"—a literary and historical magazine published monthly at Louisville, Ky., by B. F. Avery and Sons, and edited by Basil W. Duke and Richard W. Knott—with its June number commences a new series. In this number we find an account of the battle of Franklin, by D. W. Sanders with a map and portraits of Generals P. S. Cleburne, A. P. Stewart, and J. M. Schofield. There is also a very interesting narrative of the escape of General Morgan and others from the Columbus, O., Penitentiary, written by one of the party, Captain, now Judge, Thos. H. Hines; an article on Confederate War Songs by Paul H. Hayne. Various stories, character sketches, and poems complete an excellent number of a lively and interesting magazine. Mr. Hayne shows his fine poetic instinct in his selections from southern war songs, most of these given being as excellent in versification as they are historically interesting. Of the songs of James R. Randall, Secretary Latham is reported to have said: "I would be content to go down to posterity with 'My Maryland' in one hand and 'At Arlington' in the other." The latter of these songs appears here. Its incident is that of the transfer by a friendly wind of the floral ornaments placed on the graves of the Federal dead on memorial day to the undecked graves of the Confederate sleepers. Three of the verses are these:

In that vast sepulchre repose
The thousands reaped from every fray;
The Men in Blue who once uprose
In battle front to smite their foes—
The Spartan Bands who wore the Gray.
The combat o'er, the death-bug done,
In summer blaze or winter's snows,
They keep the truce at Arlington.

And, almost lost in myriad graves
Of those who gained the unequal fight,
Are mounds that hide Confederate braves
Who reek not how the north wild raves,
In dazzling day or dimmed night.
O'er those who lost and those who won,
Death holds no party which was right—
Jehovah judges Arlington!

The dead had rest; the dove of peace
Brooded o'er both with equal wings;
To both had come that great surcease,
The last omnipotent release
From all the world's delicious stings.
To bugle deaf and signal gun,
They slept, like heroes of old Greece,
Beneath the glebe at Arlington.

The verses quoted from Mr. Wallis show that he unites in rare measure poetic with forensic talent, and are sufficiently mellifluous to justify the name of S. Treackle, here given to the honorable gentleman from Baltimore, but, as a matter of fact—poetic license apart—his name is Severn Teackle Wallis.

Another article in this number of the "Bivouac," which will interest many of our readers, is that of Major J. M. Wright, on West Point before the war. Before going to the Academy, its author met at Vancouver Barracks, Grant, Ingalls, Alvord, Barnes and Macfeely, and "a little lieutenant of the 4th Infantry whose ambition was to get into the cavalry," and whose heart was gladdened by giving him ten mounted men and sending him on a scout. "He must have weighed about ninety pounds, but his skin was cut for his later size, and lay about him in wrinkles." He displayed considerable strategic ability in an attempt to capture, with a file of the guard, a drunken cook who was wildly roaming the dark woods just in rear of the garrison. "But neither on that occasion or any other of that period would he have been counted among the probable great military leaders of the next ten years." "But now the rare few that will deny that his career in the war entitles Gen. Sheridan to the distinguished position he holds." There, too, he met Quartermaster Jordan, who "knew everything and was willing to teach it," and Halleck, who approved of nothing and ever and always looked more like a stout lawyer than a general, and who went to Washington "and in due moderation kept on disapproving things so long as he commanded the Army."

At West Point, Wright's first acquaintance was Sergeant Kilpatrick, who "buttoned up my citizen coat, turned up the collar, advised me not to become too fond of ladies' society, told me to get my hair cut, and invited me to bring him a bucket of water." "The cadet adjutant was a dashing fellow and splendid talker, from Pennsylvania," Horace Porter by name. "A heavy-set, oldish-looking cadet" was Orville Babcock; the Sergeant at the guard tent was Adelbert Ames. Rosser "was a great, swarthy-looking cadet, who seemed to me altogether too big for his bottled coat and turned over white collar. Pierce Young was good looking then as he is now, and was another man too big for such boyish dress." "Merritt, tall and slender, and not as much of a soldier as subsequent events made him;" Wilson bright and cheerful; "Michie then a laughing, good-natured youth—as in truth he is still—standing high in the honors of mathematics, but falling ever so far on descriptive geometry, for the want of imagination they all said; and Twining, high up in every department of study, but every now and then neglecting his books and making midnight excursions, and the next day, to the horror of the instructors, who bragged on him, making a cold confession of ignorance that necessitated a zero in

the Academy record." Mackenzie, as a cadet, "had a fine, well-trained mind, a quick appreciation of every thing, and a brain always at work—the light of his mind now obscured, never again, perhaps, to shine as of old."

Describing the use of the word "gross" at the Academy as indicating a man who did very poorly as a soldier, Major Wright says: "The first time I saw Upton he was pointed out to me as one of the grossest men in the corps. If he had tactical ability at that time he was reserving it for concentration in his book. He served his time as a high private. He was not a bright man in any direction while a cadet. It is possible that the quickening of mind that brought him into notice and fame was the progress of the change that eventually overturned his mind and led him to self-destruction."

Benyaurd is remembered as "hurled from the cannon's mouth by a premature discharge, his coat sleeve whirled after the flying rammer, and we all thinking to pick him up with one arm gone. To-day he uses both his hands as a major of engineers improving the Mississippi." Custer is described as "the rarest man I ever knew at West Point," "an undeveloped-looking youth, with a poor figure, slightly rounded shoulders, and an ungainly walk;" a "roystering, reckless cadet, always in trouble, always playing some mischievous pranks, and liked by every one." As a rule, men of the class further advanced left the sport of hazing to the yearlings, "but Custer was of that mischievous, restless disposition that he could not refrain from taking a hand if he thought there was any fun ahead."

He was a firm believer, too, in the benefits of "running it" on new cadets; and in this view he was sustained by the deliberate judgment of his senior, for Judson Kilpatrick, sergeant of the second class, who had us plects in charge, never attempted to protect us from such discipline, and Henry Kingsbury, of the first class, who was considered a model cadet soldier, and his classmate, Horace Porter, who was undoubtedly authority, expressed the opinion that such a course was advantageous, inasmuch as the moral effect was to pull the plects down and build them up on a new basis. There is an idea out now concerning the Military Academy that this kind of hazing of young cadets breaks their spirit, but Custer and Henry Kingsbury, Horace Porter, Wesley Merritt, Mackenzie, Ramsour, Kelley, and Dearing, who were killed in the Confederate Army, Pierce Young, of Georgia, who since the war has been in Congress several times, and many others on both sides—all of the time of which I write—all went through it, and bear ample testimony to the fact that no amount of hazing can crush out the soldierly spirit of a young man if the spirit is there.

Custer merely scraped through West Point, and if it had been anybody but Custer, the end of the first half year at the Academy would have found him on his way home. "He was always loaded down with demerit marks, he was not attentive to his military duties, and he was anything but a good student."

Custer was only meeting the demand of his country when he met his fate. His fault was the fault of his times and people. He fulfilled to the letter the golden rule floating in the wind down to the jangling spurs that impelled his fiery steed to the charge, all the popular conditions prescribed for the dashing Indian fighter of the frontier. His memory will go down to posterity, as surely as it should go as a hero, and even now criticism on his military operations sinks back abashed in the thronging crowd of tender and glorious memories that cluster about the life of this dead young soldier.

Major Wright expresses the greatest surprise that Custer should have achieved a literary reputation, a surprise which others who knew him have shared, some going so far as to assert that Custer's articles contributed to the "Galaxy" were written by his wife. Mrs. Custer takes pains to answer this charge in her recently published work. To her testimony on this point we can add our own. It was the fortune of the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who was also the editor of the "Galaxy," to introduce General Custer to literature. All of the general's articles for the "Galaxy" passed through the hands of the writer, who can certify that they were undoubtedly Custer's own work, some of them being received when he was absent from home on a scout, and evidently written over a camp fire, as his letters accompanying them said that they were.

These extracts from Major Wright's article will show how full it is of West Point reminiscence, and how interesting it is to all who were associated with him at the Academy as well as to all graduates of the institution.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

THE new sloop *Puritan*, recently built to defend the Queen's Cup in the coming international yacht race with the English cutters, sailed her maiden race at the regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club, off Marblehead, Mass., June 30, 1885. Her performance was beyond the expectations even of the most sanguine. She beat everything entered, and defeated the crack cutter *Ileen*, the taker of the second prize in her class, by 28m. 46s., actual time, taking the lead from the start. The course was gone over twice, making the whole distance sailed thirty miles. General Butler's famous yacht *America* was outsailed from the start, and came in the last of her class. The summary of the race is as follows:

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

	Return.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Fortuna.....	3 51 11	3 38 21	3 35 01
Gitana.....	3 39 34	3 46 34	3 43 25
Phantom.....	3 47 45	3 52 45	3 48 19
Mohican.....	4 01 58	4 07 37	4 07 37
America.....	4 13 32	4 20 08	4 17 22

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.

	Return.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Fearless.....	4 18 17	4 13 17	4 02 15
Adrienne.....	4 11 37	4 09 22	4 03 49
Meta.....	4 15 47	4 12 46	4 06 12
Rebecca.....	4 14 43	4 11 13	4 11 13

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

	Return.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Puritan.....	3 20 15	3 25 15	3 25 15
Ileen.....	3 49 01	3 54 01	3 40 42
Thetis.....	3 52 57	3 57 57	3 45 30
Huron.....	3 55 48	4 00 48	3 47 55

The "cutters" of our English cousins, *Genesta* and *Galatea* by no means meet expectation, and doubts are now expressed among British yachtsmen as to whether these were the best representatives to send; at any rate they will have to do some very smart sailing to regain the much coveted "cup," which we think will still be kept on this side of the water.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comd. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adj.-General. John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benson, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hasen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 71, H. Q. A., June 23, 1885.

The accompanying table of the price of clothing and equipment for the Army of the United States, with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment; the money allowance therefor for each year and day, including the allowance for the enlisted men on the Retired List, also of the allowance of equipment, having been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. It will take effect on the 1st of July, 1885, and will remain in force until further orders.

Brass-screwed boots and shoes can be obtained, from the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department upon proper requisition, until the supply on hand shall have become exhausted. They will be issued at the following prices:

Boots.....\$2 75 per pair.
Shoes.....1 75 " " "

Brassards for acting hospital stewards will be issued gratuitously and charged only in case of loss or damage, at 17 cents each.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.
[We omit the table.—Ed.]

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., June 25, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2466 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 40, c. s., from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

2466. The transfer by an enlisted man of a claim for pay due him on his final statements can only be recognized when made after his discharge, in writing, indorsed on the final statements, signed by the soldier, and witnessed by a commissioned officer, when practicable, or by some other reputable person known to the paymaster. The company commander must deliver the discharge to the soldier, indorsing thereon the fact of transfer of the final statements and on the latter that such indorsement has been made on the discharge.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., July 1, 1885.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, the following is announced as the regular equipment necessary for the cavalry trooper, namely:

[This is an order of 11 printed pages, giving the equipment recommended by the Cavalry Board, as approved by the War Department.—Ed.]

CIRCULAR 20, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 25, 1885.

Publishes a table, so that Post and Regimental Commanders and Recruiting Officers may have information of the "Authorized" and "Actual Strength" of Troops and Companies in this Department, and guard against making enlistments or assignments in excess of the "Authorized Strength." The authorized strength of Troops, Companies and Regiments must in no case be exceeded by enlisting for a battery, troop or company already full as limited.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 22, 1885.

The Department rifle competition this year will take place at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, between August 5 and 15 next, including preliminary practice, and will be conducted in the manner prescribed in Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Trials.

The competitors selected will be sent to this point to arrive not later than August 3.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 26, 1885.

Publishes Revised Instructions for the General Recruiting Service for the Department of the Platte, under the Superintendence of the Adjutant General of the Dept.

CIRCULAR 21, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 22, 1885.

Publishes a table exhibiting the Figure and Order of Merit of Posts for part of the practice season ending May 31, 1885. The Dept. Comdr. expects that, in the remaining months of the "practice season," all the troops, companies and bands in the Department which have not attained a high degree of proficiency in target practice, will use every effort to master this most important and indispensable branch of a soldier's duty.

In computing the Figure of Merit, and to avoid the use of fractions and have only two figures, fractions of less than one-half will be dropped, those over being added as a unit. (Fort Laramie leads the posts with a figure of merit of 43, Fort Washakie coming next with 46.)

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 20, 1885.

Publishes Schedule of authorized Road Stations in the Department for the fiscal year.
The prices to be paid for Fuel, Forage and Water at stations will in no case be exceeded.

CIRCULAR 21, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, June 15, 1885.

Publishes opinion rendered by Judge Hoyt, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in the matter of Chas. Brown and Austin Burke, corpus, Sept., 1884.
The only question presented for decision is as to the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace to try an enlisted man of the United States Army for a minor offense committed on a military reservation of said United States and hold him for punishment after demand by the proper military authorities for his surrender.

The Territorial Courts as such had no jurisdiction in this case, and as we think it clear that a Justice of the Peace is an officer of the Territory and County and not of the United States and that he has no power to try and determine a cause arising under the laws of the United States, we are of the opinion that the proceedings in the Justice's Court were void for want of jurisdiction. Under our form of Government and under the laws of Congress, it is assumed that the civil and military branches will act in harmony for the best interests of all, and that any rivalry or jealousy between them is unequalled for and unnecessary.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, June 22, 1885.

Preliminary practice for Dept. rifle competition will be held July 30, 31 and August 1, and the competition for places on the Dept. Team, between August 3 and 5.
The preliminary practice and competition will be under the immediate supervision and direction of Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf. The C. O. of Vancouver Barracks will provide Capt. Trotter with such materials and the services of such officers and enlisted men as he may designate as necessary to aid him in the execution of his duties.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major Samuel N. Benjamin, Asst. Adj. Gen., is assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East (G. O. 4, July 2, Div. Atlantic).

Judge Advocate General Department.

Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen., will examine the prisoners and prison accommodations at Fort Omaha (S. O. 58, June 25, D. Platte).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Asst. to the Chief Q. M. of the Div. of the Pacific and of the Dept. of California (S. O. 54, June 19, Div. Pacific).

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty in this Division, to date June 25 (S. O. 54, June 19, Div. Pacific).

Col. Alexander J. Ferry, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on public business connected with proposed additions and improvements for that post (S. O. 136, June 27, D. East).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Harvey, Fort Custer, Montana Ty. (S. O. C, June 27, H. Q. A.)

Captain Francis B. Jones, Asst. Q. M. and A. S. Officer, is assigned to duty as Property and Disbursing Officer, Signal Service, and as officer in charge of the Publications Division (G. O. 24, June 20, Sig. O.)

During the temporary absence of Major Isaac Arnold, Chief Ord. Officer, the duties of his office will be performed by Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., and Maj. J. G. C. Lee will take charge of the San Antonio Arsenal during the absence of Major Arnold (S. O. 69, June 22, D. Texas).

Major A. J. McGonigle, Q. M., will proceed to the agencies at Ash Fork and Holbrook, A. T., on business connected with his department (S. O. 65, June 23, D. Arizona).

Pay Department.

Major C. M. Terrell, Paymr., is relieved from duty as Chief Paymr. of the Dept. of Texas, and until the arrival of Major W. R. Gibson, Major F. S. Dodge, Paymr., will perform the duties of Chief Paymr. (G. O. 15, June 22, D. Texas).

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Pay Dept., is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster of Dept. Platte. To take effect June 27. Major Charles M. Terrell, Pay Dept., is announced as Chief Paymr., Dept. Platte (G. O. 12, June 25, D. Platte).

Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymr., is assigned to station in Omaha (S. O. 58, June 25, D. Platte).

Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will proceed and pay the troops, to June 30, at Frankford Arsenal and Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. (S. O. 139, July 1, D. East).

Major F. S. Dodge, Acting Chief Paymaster, is relieved from the operation of so much of par. III, S. O. 68, c. s., D. T., as directs him to pay the troops at the posts of Fort McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, and any sub-posts pertaining thereto, and the payment at those stations will be made by Major J. C. Muhlenberg. On completing the payment at Fort Brown, Major Muhlenberg will proceed to Galveston, and thence to Fort Concho, Texas, and pay the troops at that post, as heretofore ordered. (S. O. 70, June 25, D. T.)

In compliance with par. 1, S. O. 88, c. s., Dept. of the Missouri, Majors George F. Robinson and Wm. F. Tucker, Paymrs., will proceed to make payments to troops to June 30, 1885, as follows: Major Robinson, at Fort Bliss, Selden, Stanton, and those in the field near the Mesquero Indian Agency, after which he will return to his station, El Paso, Texas, to arrange for the shipment of the funds for the payment of Forts Cummings and Bayard, he will then pay the troops at Forts Cummings and Bayard, and those in the field in southern New Mexico, the location of which camps to be designated hereafter. Major Tucker will pay the troops at Fort Marcy and District Headquarters. After which he will, on such date as the district commander directs, proceed to pay the troops at Forts Craig and Wingate, N. M., returning to his station on completion of this duty. After his return from Fort Wingate he will proceed to pay the troops at Fort Union, N. M., Fort Lyon, the Contonment of the Uncompaghe; Fort Lewis, Col., and those of the 8th Cav., stationed as follows: Troop G, Hillsboro; Troop K, Grafton; Troop C, Alma; Troop H, Malone, N. M. (S. O. 33, June 25, D. N. M.)

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surg., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is authorized to avail himself of his leave of absence for three months (S. O. 138, June 30, D. East).

During the illness of Lieut. Col. Basil Norris, Surg., Med. Director, Col. E. I. Bailey, Surg., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the Medical Director (S. O. 53, June 16, Div. Pacific).
Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor will proceed to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., and report for duty (S. O. 139, July 1, D. East).

Major H. E. Brown, Surg., is assigned to duty as post surgeon at Fort Reno, I. T. He will proceed to Caldwell, and there report to Major L. H. Carpenter to accompany the battalion of the 5th Cavalry to that post (S. O. 91, June 24, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. S. G. Cowdrey, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M., at Fort Bliss, Texas (S. O. 89, June 22, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about July 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., Boise Barracks (S. O. 97, June 17, D. Columbia).

A furlough for three months to take effect July

15, is granted Hospital Steward Wm. W. Dail, Fort Townsend (S. O. 96, June 16, D. Columbia).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. T. L. Casey, Jr., C. E., is assigned to station in San Francisco, Cal., to date from June 1 (S. O. 54, June 19, Div. Pacific).

Major William H. H. Benyard, C. E., now on sick leave, is re-assigned, to date June 30, to the duties from which he was temporarily relieved by Major Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers (S. O. June 27).

Leave of absence for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect as soon after July 1, 1885, as his services can be spared by his immediate commanding officer, is granted Captain James C. Ayres. (S. O. June 29, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Doyle, whose term of service expires July 23, will proceed at the proper time from Fort Macon, N. C., to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 138, June 30, D. East).

Signal Corps.

Gen. Hazen's order extending to a day and a half in advance the weather predictions, which heretofore only covered a day, went into effect July 1.

The following assignments of officers and assistants are made, to take effect July 1: 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., A. S. O. and Asst.: Correspondence and Records Division. 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Glassford, S. C., Asst.: Indication Div. 2d Lt. John C. Walshe, S. C.: Fact and International Bulletin Div. 2d Lieut. B. M. Purcell, S. C.: Military Signalling Div.: 2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day, S. C.: Meteorological Record Div. 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, S. C.: From 12.30 to 2 p. m., revision of Meteorological Record Charts (Instructions 41, June 25, Sig. O.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 27, 1885:

Hdqs. and Troops A, F, G, H, and M, 5th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas.
Troops C and L, 5th Cav., to Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Troop I, 5th Cav., to Fort Supply, Ind. T.
Troop E, 5th Cav., to Caldwell, Kas.
Co. K, 9th Inf., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., with recruits, and thereafter return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 63, June 23, M. R. S.)

Capt. J. N. Wheelan and R. Norwood, now in San Francisco, will rejoin their respective stations (S. O. 53, June 16, Div. F.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., and report as witness to 2d Lieut. J. M. Neall, 5th Cav., J.-A. of G. C.-M. (S. O. 69, June 22, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. James Allen is relieved from duty in the Signal Service, to date July 1. The Chief Signal Officer regrets that the operation of law deprives this bureau of the efficient and valuable services of Lieut. Allen (S. O. 59, June 27, Sig. Office).

In accordance with his own request, and with S. O. 103, c. s., Hdqs. Army, Adjutant General's Office, Capt. J. G. Bourke is relieved from duty at Headquarters Dept. of Arizona, and will join his station in the Dept. of Texas. In relieving Capt. Bourke, the Department Commander desires to express his high appreciation of the value of his services during the many years he has been a member of his personal staff, which have been marked by zeal, fidelity and intelligence rarely equalled. Gen. Crook cannot too heartily thank Capt. Bourke for his services in matters personal to himself, and hardly needs to add that he parts from him with regret and with sincerest wishes for his future success and prosperity. (G. O. 13, June 25, D. Ariz.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Private F. J. Nemeck, Troop G, Hospital Steward 2d Class, is relieved from duty at San Carlos, and will proceed to Fort Bowie for duty in the same capacity (S. O. 64, June 20, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., A, F, G, H, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; C and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; E, Caldwell, Kas.; B, D, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, upon his arrival with his command at Red Cloud, Neb., will send Major L. H. Carpenter with Troops C, E, I, and L, and twelve six-mule teams by rail to Caldwell, Kas., from which point this battalion will march without delay to Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 90, June 23, Dept. M.)

The following assignment is made: To Fort Riley, Kas., Hdqs., Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Major L. H. Carpenter, and Troops A, F, G, H, and M; to Fort Sill, I. T., Troops C and L; to Fort Supply, I. T., Troop I; to Caldwell, Kas., Troop E (S. O. 92, June 25, Dept. M.)

Upon being relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Major J. J. Upham will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and assume command (S. O. 91, June 24, Dept. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Meade, D. T., by par. 5, S. O. 4, c. s., Dept. of Dakota. (S. O. 65, June 22, D. D.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect

about July 1, 1885, is granted Capt. A. B. Wells, Fort McIntosh, Texas. (S. O. 70, June 25, D. T.)
The C. O. Troop K, Grafton, will send the veterinary surgeon, 8th Cav., to Fort Wingate for temporary duty (S. O. 32, June 22, D. N. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs. B. D. E. H. and L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

2d Lieut. A. H. Budlong will proceed to Red Cloud, Neb., on business connected with the movement by rail of a battalion of the 5th Cav. from that point to Caldwell (S. O. 90, June 23, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted 2d Lieut. Philip P. Powell, in S. O. 81, April 9, 1885, H. Q. A., is extended eight months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea. (S. O. June 29, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs. H. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. and C. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L. Ft. Canby, W. T.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Fort Canby (S. O. 96, June 16, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss will repair to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for two months—to take effect July 1, 1885—is granted Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, Aldecamp. (S. O. 71, June 30, Div. M.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs. A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. Newport Bks., Ky.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George F. Barstow, Fort McHenry, Md., is extended seven days (S. O. 137, June 29, D. East.)

Sergt. C. O. Powley and Wagoner W. M. Faulkner, Bat. B.; J. J. Cutcher, C. W. Lockwood, W. H. Curtis, C. Mallette, W. M. Fridell, G. M. Briner, G. W. Ridenour, A. C. Clisbiam, G. Dimon, T. A. Krollman, and L. McGuyre, of Bat. E; Lieut. G. P. Scriven and Sergt. J. Hansen, of Bat. I, and Private M. Brown, J. E. Hammett, and H. Wabaker, of Bat. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs. B. D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K. Ft. Warren, Mass.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Preble, Mo.

Col. Clermont L. Best is authorized to purchase one public horse pertaining to Light Bat. B (S. O. 139, July 1, D. East.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. Elijah Parker, Bat. C, with permission to visit the Dominion of Canada (S. O. 138, June 30, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. F. I. L. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and H. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Capt. Samuel M. Mills, at his own request, is relieved from duty in the Signal Service, to take effect June 30. In taking this action, the Chief Signal Officer feels the great loss this service sustains, and expresses to Capt. Mills his very high appreciation of the valuable service he has rendered this bureau (S. O. 54, June 25, Sig. Office.)

Leave of absence for twenty-one days, to commence on or about July 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 138, June 30, D. East.)

Private Charles Shaughnessy, Light Bat. F, has been appointed corporal.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Verde, A. T.; F. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K. Ft. Whipple, A. T.

1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, Adj., will inspect Q. M. stores at Los Angeles, Cal., for which Capt. Charles W. Williams, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 53, June 16, Div. P.)

The leave of absence for one month granted Major Edward Collins is extended one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 54, June 16, Div. P.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs. D. E. F. and K. Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C. G. and H. Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B. Boise Bks., Idaho; I. Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, A. D. C., will proceed to Sand Point, Idaho, and thence make a reconnaissance of Pen d'Oreille River and the country adjacent thereto, from Pen d'Oreille Lake to the 40th parallel of latitude (S. O. 95, June 15, D. Columbia.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs. A. G. H. and K. Ft. Snay, M. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E. Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. P. French (S. O. 69, June 25, Div. M.)

Leave of absence for thirty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson, Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 65, June 22, Dept. Dakota.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs. B. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis (S. O. 58, June 25, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. C. H. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A and G. Benicia Bks., Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E. Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D. San Diego Bks., Cal.; F. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I. Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Haden (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Hdqs. B. C. F. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K. Uncompahgre, Colo.

2d Lieut. A. W. Brewster will receive from the C. O. Fort Marcy three select recruits for the 10th Inf., conduct them to Fort Union, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 32, June 22, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for two months, with permission

to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John Adams Perry, Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 69, June 25, Div. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Wren, Fort Bliss, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 91, June 24, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs. A. D. E. and K. Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H. Ft. Buford, D. T.; G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about July 25, is granted Capt. Theodore Schwan, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 70, June 29, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando E. Willcox.

Hdqs. A. B. D. F. G. and I. Madison Bks., N. Y.; C. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended ten days (S. O. 138, June 30, D. East.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Selden, N. M.

Major James J. Van Horn will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to the command of the 25th Inf., in anticipation of his promotion to be Lieut.-Col. of that regiment. (S. O. June 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Philip H. Ellis will inspect C. and G. E. and Q. M. stores at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., St. Louis, Mo., for which Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., is responsible (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. H. A. Gorsline, Band, will conduct recruits to Fort Wingate and return to Fort Marcy (S. O. 32, June 22, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

Col. Lewis C. Hunt will inspect certain medical and hospital property at Vancouver Barracks, for which Surg. Richard S. Vickery is accountable, and subsistence stores, for which Lieut. J. H. Gustin, Post Commissary, is accountable (S. O. 93 and 98, D. Columbia, 1885.)

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Charles A. Pool, Co. F, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 96, June 16, D. Columbia.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs. B. D. and H. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I. Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Capt. Frank D. Garretty (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs. E. and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and D. Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K. Ft. Reno, I. T.

2d Lieut. E. E. Hatch is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 89, June 22, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 89, June 22, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs. B. C. D. E. F. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G. Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major W. L. Kellogg, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 69, June 22, D. Tex.)

A furlough for two months is granted Chief Musician John Lapini (S. O. 69, June 22, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs. A. B. C. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G. Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 89, June 22, Dept. M.)

Col. E. S. Otis is assigned to duty at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 65, June 22, D. D.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs. A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E. Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when his company is relieved from duty in the Indian Territory, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusack (S. O. 89, June 22, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. G. H. Patten will receive from the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., recruits for the 10th and 13th Inf., and conduct them to Rincon and Fort Bayard. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Patten will return to Fort Marcy (S. O. 32, June 22, D. N. M.)

The first and only sharpshooter in the Dept. of Missouri who qualified as such under the new rules during May is Sergt. William H. Ford, Co. K, 22d Inf. His scores at the qualifying ranges average a percentage of 88.—Kansas City Times.

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqs. D. G. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F. Ft. Elletts, Ind. T.; C, E, I, and K. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 89, June 22, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. C. N. Clinch (S. O. 92, June 25, Dept. M.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Grant, A. T., June 26. Detail: Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Major Frederick Van Vliet, Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, J. M. Kelley, and T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.; Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. W. H. Corbushier, Asst. Surg.; Capt. C. L. Cooper, 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., L. P. Hunt, C. R. Ward, and John Bigelow, Jr., and 2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 64, June 20, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Thomas, A. T., June 26. Detail: Major Anson Mills, Capt. P. L. Lee and W. B. Kennedy, 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, 2d Lieut. J. W. Watson, P. E. Trippie, and S. D. Freeman, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. H. Evans, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 64, June 20, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Apache, A. T., June 29. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav.; Capt. R. G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav.; Chaplain F. H. Weaver and Capt. J. T. Morrison, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th

Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. O. Ferris, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. S. Pettit, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 64, June 20, D. Ariz.)
At West Point, N. Y., July 1. Detail: Capt. Jacob A. Augur and 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William D. Beach, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William M. Black, Corps of Engrs., J.-A. (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., July 1. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton and Capt. J. G. Ramsay, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; Capt. W. P. Vose, 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson and Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Cazarez, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 136, June 27, D. East.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Monday, June 29, 1885. Detail: Capt. John H. Patterson, 20th Inf., President; Captains Loyd Wheaton, Abram A. Harbach, John S. McNaught and John N. Coe, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Hamner, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr., Edwin H. Webber and Rowland G. Hull, 20th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. William H. Low, Jr., 20th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 65, June 22, D. D.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will convene at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 29, to examine all buildings erected at that post under contract dated Nov. 15, 1884. Detail: Col. John S. Mason, 9th Inf.; Capt. George M. Downey, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., 9th Inf. (S. O. 58, June 25, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, June 18, to appraise the value of two public horses, which an officer is authorized to purchase. Detail: Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M.; Capt. C. F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav. (S. O. 53, June 16, Div. P.)

A Board of Survey will meet at the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, June 22, to examine into the condition of certain subsistence stores for which Capt. C. P. Egan, C. S., is responsible. Detail: Major M. R. Morgan, C. S.; Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., and Capt. G. A. Hull, M. S. K. (S. O. 54, June 19, Div. P.)

One of our correspondents sends us the following design for a badge to be worn by the members of Boards of Survey. It is neat as well as suggestive.



School of Application.—The following named officers, having completed the course of study at the School of Application for Infantry, and Cavalry Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and having been found proficient, are relieved from duty at the school, to take effect July 1, 1885, and will join their proper stations by September 1, 1885:

2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William E. Almy, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Timothy A. Touey, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James D. Mann, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; 1st Lt. Robt. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Moffatt, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Mercer, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Baldwin, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Fowler, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Webb, 25th Inf.

The following having been under instruction at the school during the term commencing Sept. 1, 1883, are relieved from duty there to take effect July 1, and will proceed to join their proper stations: 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Guest, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William E. P. French, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A. June 27.)

Canvas Clothing.—Upon a request for authority to issue canvas clothing to military convicts, the Hon. Secretary of War decides that this property is not intended for issue to general prisoners under the circumstances stated (Letter A. G. O., June 2, 1885.)

Recruiting Service Detail for Department of Platte.

The following details of officers on General Recruiting Service for the Department of the Platte are announced: Fort Bridger, Wyoming, 2d Lieutenant Charles M. Truitt, 21st Infantry; Fort Douglas, Utah, 1st Lieutenant Stephen W. Groesbeck, Adjutant 6th Infantry; Fort Laramie, Wyoming, 1st Lieutenant Allan H. Jackson, Adjutant 7th Infantry; Fort Omaha, Nebraska, 1st Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Adjutant 4th Infantry; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, 1st Lieutenant Edgar B. Robertson, Adjutant 9th Infantry; Fort Sidney, Nebraska,

1st Lieutenant Daniel Cornman, Adjutant 21st Infantry; Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming. 1st Lieutenant Willis Wittich, 21st Infantry. (S. O. 60 June 27, Dept. of Platte.)

Extra Duty Pay.—General Service clerks and messengers will hereafter be mustered for extra duty pay on the muster and pay rolls of their respective headquarters, with appropriate remarks. (Letter P. M. G. O., June 29, 1885.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieutenant John McMartin, 25th Infantry, will report for temporary duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 1.)

2d Lieutenant J. H. Weber, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at St. Louis, and will take station at Portland, Maine. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 1.)

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, 1st Artillery, is accepted, to take effect July 1, 1885. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 1.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieutenant Colonel William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General. (S. O. 30, Division of Atlantic, July 2.)

Assistant Surgeon Valery Havard will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, and report for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon Marlborough C. Wyeth, who will repair to Fort Wayne, Michigan, and report for duty. (S. O. 140, Dept. of the East, July 2.)

Colonel Henry Douglass, 10th Infantry, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for duty with his regiment. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 2.)

Lieut.-Colonel L. D. De Russy, 14th Infantry, will report for assignment to station at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 2.)

Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, is assigned to duty at Washington for 20 days, and leave for two months from July 21 is granted him. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 2.)

The leave of Major Edward Collins, 1st Infantry, is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 2.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 22d Infantry, is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 2.)

Leave for two months is granted Major W. L. Kellogg, 19th Infantry. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 2.)

Colonel Henry B. Clitz, 10th Infantry, having served 40 years, is, upon his own request, retired from active service from July 1, 1885. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 2.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

Our Youngstown correspondent writes: "Fort Niagara is looming up as an important post. Recently Lieuts. H. J. Reilly and S. E. Allen, U. S. A., were at the post, by order of Gen. Hancock, to see about the establishment of a large rifle range for the Division of the Atlantic, and this week comes Gen. A. J. Perry, to see how the post can be added to and improved to accommodate a much larger garrison, all of which is highly appreciated in the vicinity, and if a good, healthy post for a large body of troops is needed, no better spot can be found than old Fort Niagara."

A Vicksburg despatch says: "A mysterious life has just been revealed in connection with Superintendent Alexander Henry, whose death occurred April 21 last. His wife has just discovered among a file of papers a late letter, in which he divulged the fact that years ago, in England, he killed a man, and that the deed had preyed upon him; that his parents, who were wealthy, and whose name was Hamilton, urged his departure to America. He believed himself innocent, refused at first to go, but finally consented, came here, and enlisted in the Federal Army. After the war he planned the National Cemetery at Vicksburg, and was made its first superintendent; married an estimable Vicksburg lady, Mrs. Cathel, and has left an interesting family. He counsels his wife to write to his relatives, and suggests that they will do everything for her and hers, and are amply able to do so, occupying as they do a high position in his native sea-girt Isle. His right name was Henry Hamilton."

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

Dr. W. H. Faulkner, who was sent in April last to the Indian Territory to remove Chief Joseph and the surviving members of his band of Nez Perce Indians to their former homes in Idaho, has performed that duty, and returned to Washington. He says Chief Joseph looks very well. Dr. Faulkner, who has had an extended experience with Indians, having been an Army surgeon for some years, says the Nez Perce Indians are about the best Indians now in existence. Notwithstanding all their sickness, he said some of them had gathered stock enough, when sold prior to their departure, to bring them in as much, in some cases, as \$1,000 each. He said the scene on leaving their cemetery, every one of them having a relative of some kind buried there, was one of the saddest he has ever experienced, the grief of the departing Indians being painfully intense.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

Colonel Guy V. Henry and Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., have been very successful in obtaining money, etc., for prizes to be offered at the Department rifle competitions of this year. The citizens of Omaha have generally been very liberal in this direction and evinced a commendable public spirit.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

Lieutenant L. R. Hare, 7th Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued the programme of the 5th annual competition of the selected riflemen of the Department of Dakota. August 6 and 7 will be devoted to preliminary practice; Aug. 8, preliminary skirmish firing and bull's-eye shooting; Aug. 10, short range match and regimental team skirmishers match; August 11, regimental team match and bull's-eye shooting; August 12; Department competitions with presentation of prizes, August 12, 13, 14, and 15.

The competitor making the highest aggregate score in the three days preliminary practice will be presented with a handsome gold badge by Mr. Victor Robertson, post trader of Fort Snelling. Money prizes will be given for the short range match. The winner in the regimental team skirmishers' match will receive a gold badge given by General A. H. Terry, and the winning team in the regimental team match the gold badge given by Messrs. Myers and Finch, Jewellers of St. Paul, and won last year by the 7th U. S. Cavalry.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private George Cushing, Co. B, 21st Inf., tried at Fort Fred. Steele for desertion, the reviewing authority, General O. O. Howard, says: "There is something extraordinary in this case. The testimony appears not to be inconclusive as to the intention of the accused to desert. His going to Rawlins for a low debauch is detestable, yet it appears that he has been nearly three years in the Service and that he has never been properly instructed in his duties and obligations. The sentence is mitigated to a forfeiture of his pay for three months."

THE VICE PRESIDENT AT FORT WARREN.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS during his visit to Boston last week made a trip to Fort Warren, Mass., in response to an invitation from Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Artillery. On arrival Mr. Hendricks and party were welcomed by Col. John Mendenhall, U. S. A., the post commander; Paymaster McClure, Capt. Lyle, Col. Sullivan, and others. As Mr. Hendricks stepped on shore a salute of 19 guns was fired in his honor. Capt. J. P. Story, 4th U. S. Artillery, met Mr. Hendricks and walked up with him to the interior of the fort, Col. McClure acting as particular escort. As the guardhouse was passed a general call was sounded. Within the stronghold the visitors were met by Dr. Curtis E. Munn, Lieut. Leary, and Mr. Houghton, and escorted to Lieut. Howe's quarters, where they were introduced to the ladies. Next a review of Batteries H and K, 4th U. S. Artillery, took place in the open inclosure. After that the implement and equipment departments, the barracks and hospital were visited. Then the party adjourned to Lieut. Howe's dining room, where a luncheon was partaken of, after which the party returned to Boston well pleased with their visit.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT THOMAS, A. T.

JUNE 23d, 1885.

THE troops that left here May 18, to be gone four days, returned June 18, having been gone one month precisely. They had been constantly moving and the rocks in the mountains had out the cavalry boots from off their feet. At Fort Bayard they were compelled to draw clothing for the men, and many of them had to walk home, having ridden their horses until they could be ridden no further. They are now here recuperating for another scout. They charged three Indians, but that was all the chance they had in the way of a direct encounter with the Indians. It is said, however, that much is due to their constant riding, in the way of forcing the Indians to disband and scatter temporarily. General Crook is preparing for a general Indian Campaign. The 4th Cavalry has been ordered to rendezvous at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and Captain Price is now recruiting quite a force of Indian scouts at San Carlos Agency, about 40 miles from here.

Captain and Mrs. Daugherty, of the 1st Infantry, passed through here en route to Fort Grant, his company having been sent there for duty. While here they were guests of Colonel and Mrs. Mills. Capt. Price also passed through here on his way to San Carlos Agency.

The health of the garrison is as a rule excellent, notwithstanding the extreme heat. I regret, however, to have to state that Captain Kennedy has had quite an annoying attack of slow fever, from which he is fortunately now convalescent. Colonel Mills's bright little daughter Constance, was also slightly ill for a day or two, but with these exceptions, the garrison has enjoyed unusually good health.

I have in my possession some specimens (three in number) each differing from the other of prehistoric pottery that belonged to the cliff dwellers in New Mexico. Lieut. Watson, of the 10th Cavalry, gave them to me, and said that there was a great quantity of these specimens there. One piece is light cream and brown, the light part being covered with dark figures, or characters which might be either hieroglyphics or Indian characters; another is dark chocolate color and smooth of surface. Another is of a rough surface, representing a basket-woven appearance, and looking as though it had been burnt since it was made. The gentlemen who were on the scout tell me that they were also in some of the caves of the cave dwellers, where the soot above is so thick that it can be cut off.

All of these places would be nice to visit, and for one fond of investigation and given to the prehistoric studies the dangerous and almost insurmountable mountains would be but little hindrance to their investigations. I promise myself an enjoyable trip to these curious places.

The heat here is excessive, the thermometer showing 104 deg. in the shade yesterday, and one day last week 137 deg. in the sun, directly in front of our quarters. To-day it is just 100 deg. in our hall where a brisk breeze is stirring. The sunsets here are superb, and I doubt if Italy can boast of a more sun kissed land than Arizona. The scientists who have discovered that a rose has no color, nor the sun, cannot convince me of this fact entirely, so long as I live where the brightest shades of flame, orange, blue, green, gray, smoke, and palest tints of pink, green, sky-blue, and sea-foam all rival each other in beauty and grandeur, at evening, just as old Sol sinks behind the Western hills, and throwing kisses, good-bye, scatters all of these beautiful rays before our eyes, as if to say to us: "See, although I am compelled to leave you for awhile, I will return again soon; meantime I will paint you a picture of beauty that shall be with you all until I come again." And sinking to rest, he spreads a sea of wondrous light and beauty on this far off Arizona, leaving us to wonder and admire. R.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE APACHES.

To our friends in the East, the Indian question is not one of grave importance, but to the citizens of Arizona and New Mexico and to the troops stationed in these territories, the present outbreak is a matter of more than usual consequence. In the two years that have elapsed since the Indians captured General Crook in the Sierra Madres many settlers have located in the foot hills and valleys of both territories, much stock has been added to the ranges, and the two years of quiet led to a sense of fancied security, and to carelessness in providing sufficient means of defence against small marauding bands of hostiles. Three weeks have elapsed since Geronimo and his braves left the reservation; about twenty citizens have been murdered, five soldiers have been killed, a wagon train burned, and much stock stolen, and the Indians have travelled from Apache through western New Mexico and Arizona to the border line without, so far as is known, having lost a single brave. With battalions from three regiments of cavalry and several companies of Indian scouts in close pursuit, the results seem to make a bad showing for the military, and the papers and citizens generally are growing loud in their complaints against General Crook and against the Army, and apparently with some showing of justice. But let us look at the exact state of affairs since the Apaches left the reservation: 1. The Indians travel with the greatest swiftness, and dismounted even will outmarch the best cavalry company in the world; the first two days they made 130 miles, and were not pushed. Captain Smith made remarkably good time in following the trail, but there is no such thing as overtaking them in a straightway march. 2. They are thoroughly acquainted with the location of every water hole and every pass and cañon in all the neighboring mountain ranges, and once in the mountains they can rest and laugh at the efforts of white men to find or dislodge them. When closely pursued they divide into bands of from five to ten, and disappear as if by magic, the wild scenery and great cañons of the Rockies aiding them nobly. Under cover of darkness they steal out at unsuspected points and murder little groups of people, and are in the mountains and away before their villany is discovered. They will travel sixty or seventy miles in the night; it is of course perfectly useless to attempt to follow them in the dark, and morning finds them a long distance ahead and again securely concealed. When hungry they kill a horse, and seem to prefer horse meat to beef. They are untrammelled with the weight of provisions and the care of horses, and make the country provide every want. They are veritable red devils.

These are the beings our soldiers are following through this miserable country and they are using every effort in their power to capture or kill them. Twelve companies of troops and four of Indian scouts are on the trail. The scouts are commanded by young, energetic officers, and these companies of cavalry, with young captains, seem to have the most success. Captain Smith, 4th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Richards, Adjutant 4th Cavalry, being the only officers who have got into close quarters with the savages so far. General Crook was at last accounts organizing an expedition to follow the Indians into Mexico and had ordered the enlistment of two hundred Indian scouts. How many troops of cavalry are to go is not yet known. We view this projected expedition with much distrust. Is the Sierra Madre farce to be again enacted? If captured, (I mean either General Crook or the Indians), will the alleged prisoners of war come in again at their own sweet will, in full possession of their arms and horses, and at their leisure go to the reservation to be fed, clothed, and supplied with ammunition until they recuperate enough to take to their butcheries again? or will they be disarmed and dismounted and be forced, in chains, to return to such a place as they can best be kept until a United States Court can try them for the murders they have committed and impose a just and severe sentence on them either of death, which they deserve, or a removal forever far from this country, so well known to them and which has been rendered familiar to them by just such scenes as are now being enacted? Cochise, Victorio, Nana, Geronimo, and Natches, may not be familiar names along the Atlantic Coast, but they have many times struck terror to the hearts of the good citizens of Arizona and New Mexico.

Our troops are not incompetent, they are willing and brave, but are struggling against difficulties which can only be overcome by time and perseverance, and they will eventually be successful. The citizens of Arizona, like most Westerners, find it very hard to always stick to the actual truth, and they spread rumors which cause much annoyance and much unnecessary work to the troops. Again they lie continually about their knowledge of the country in order to get lucrative employment from the Government as guides. They mislead troops and cause no end of trouble; though the papers talk loudly in praise of "their cow-boy militia," and although there is a reward of \$200 offered for each Indian killed or captured, no money has yet been paid out of the treasury, nor is likely to be.

You may ask—"How was this outbreak possible?" And the answer must be: It was made possible by a policy that has received the almost universal condemnation of officers and citizens who are in the least familiar with Indians or Indian affairs. Just what occurred at Sierra Madre, seems to be locked up in Gen. Crook's heart. It is certain that the hostiles made their own terms. No officers were with General Crook when he received the surrender of the hostiles. Captain Chaffee's company of the 6th Cavalry was left in camp some distance away, and when the scouts (?) and captives (?) returned, the captain and most of his men felt that their lives were very uncertain, as the hostiles and scouts were embracing each other, and were apparently very glad to meet, and all were well armed. However, in due process of time, they returned to their reservation as prisoners of war (?) fully armed and equipped. In a short time some of these prisoners of war (?) were enlisted as Indian scouts, and were paid and fed and clothed by the Government. The pack trains from Grant, Thomas and other posts were sent to San Carlos and Apache agencies for the use of these poor prisoners, the quartermaster at Apache was compelled to buy their horse cut hay, and the little hard corn they raised, for issue to them mounted

troops. They kept their guns and ponies, and the two companies of scouts stationed at each agency furnished them an excellent depot of supply for ammunition. They were not surrounded by a guard, so that, when they got good and ready they took their arms, plenty of spare ammunition and two or three ponies a piece, and made for the mountains. Capt. Smith was after them in an hour, but he had no pack train, and at the most important moment was compelled to put into Fort Bayard for provisions. The Department Commander feared to allow the arrest of "Dutehey" by the civil authorities, for a brutal murder he had committed, "for fear it might cause an outbreak." The murderer went unpunished, and is now out satisfying his further craving for the blood of the whites, when his bones should have been ignominiously buried long ago. The instruction of the President to the effect that no quarter should be given these merciless devils meets with the warmest approbation from soldiers and citizens alike, Gen. Crook's voice being the only dissenting one so far as heard from. For the good of the country, for the reputation of the Army, let every Indian be shot in the hiding place in which he is found. They are beyond the pale of civilized warfare, and when the women and children are returned to the reservation disarm and dismount every Indian at this reservation. It can be done and well done, and there are plenty of officers in the Department who would do it thoroughly. Justice is sometimes just when we least expect it, and had Gen. Crook been relieved from this Department, as talked of, before these Indians broke out, he would have been loudly recalled as the only safe guardian of the interests of the Territory; but now he cannot go until his policy and its effects are fully spread out on the open record. Did any other civilized nation ever receive such a band of cut-throats with open arms, and so generously take them into her employ and pay them salaries, while they still held in their hands the knives and guns with which they had butchered and mutilated her citizens?

Gen. Crook's policy must be condemned; in fact, has been condemned since its origin, and was publicly condemned by the report of the Indian Commission. The best we can say is that General Crook, with the best of intentions, made a mistake in judgment. Civilized soldiers can properly be paroled, but bloody handed Indians cannot safely be rewarded for their butcheries by being enlisted and paid as scouts while the blood is yet warm on their hands.

ARIZONA.
It is evident that there are some facts in reference to this outbreak, which are not known to our correspondent. In connection with his letter it is well to call attention to some statements made by Governor Tittle, of Arizona, in a recent interview at San Francisco on the subject of hostile Apaches. He said: "Some months ago they were given over to the authority of the agency, and the military relieved from the responsibility of keeping them in subjection. It seems that almost immediately after General Crook's return from Mexico with these Indians, the agent of San Carlos began to complain that the exercise of divided authority on the reservation produced discontent, and that to divide the Indians, placing part under control of the Army, and part under his authority led to dissatisfaction. I do not believe that this was true, but it had its effect in Washington, and caused unpleasantness between the Departments. Finally the War Department became disgusted, and turned the Indians over to the Interior Department. During these contentions I went to Washington, and strongly advised Secretary Teller to let the Chiricahuas remain under the supervision of the Army. I believed that no other authority could restrain them. My impressions were correct, as results have shown. But the agent wanted the control, and he got it, and this raid is the consequence." To the question as to whether any blame was attached to General Crook, Governor Tittle said: "In no possible way. The Indians were taken out of his charge six months ago. So long as he managed them they were obedient. Had they remained in General Crook's charge this outbreak would not have occurred. It could not have succeeded."

NEWPORT NOTES.

WILLIAM B. ASHBURST, from Philadelphia, died at his residence on Bellevue avenue, June 27. One of his daughters is the widow of Lieutenant Palmer, U. S. N., navigating officer of the ill-fated *Huron*. The band attached to the training ship *New Hampshire*, talk of leaving the service, professing their inability to maintain themselves at their present rate of pay, now that they are prohibited by the Secretary of the Navy from making engagements as a band outside the ship.

Commodore S. B. Luce, U. S. N., is in Washington on business connected with the establishment of the War School. He expects to have the school under way by Sept. 1st. Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Artillery, now at Fort Monroe, is to be detailed as instructor in military science at the school. Lieutenant Bliss was in Washington this week to confer with Commodore Luce in regard to the matter.

The Perry statue will be unveiled on Sept. 10, the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

Fort Adams is now one of the fashionable centres of attraction and the excellent band of the 4th U. S. Artillery, is no mean portion of the attraction. Colonel Best and his garrison are universal favorites.

Assistant Paymaster G. F. Simpson, U. S. N., is a guest at the Perry House.

Rear-Admiral C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., gave an elegant dinner at "Snug Harbor" on Wednesday evening.

The new light battery barracks at Fort Adams are a great improvement.

A MANIAC healed with a six-shooter has about the same horse-power as two companies of militia called out by the Governor.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. At New York. Ordered to Navy-yard.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., June 27, and was put in quarantine, and will be fumigated. No new cases of fever had appeared since leaving Kingston, Jamaica, June 13. The four cases left ashore there, at the Government Quarantine Hospital, were in care of the U. S. Consul.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. Probably on way to Key West, Fla. She was to have left Aspinwall, for Key West, on the return of the *Yantic* from Savanilla.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Savanilla, June 14.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Savanilla June 14—to sail for Colon.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Rio Janeiro July 1, 1885, from St. Helena. It is recommended that letters for this ship be sent to London, care B. F. Stevens, as before.

NIRSI, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Colonia, April 8.

European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. A cable of June 18, 1885, announces the arrival of the *Pensacola* at Gibraltar.

Rear Admiral Franklin, under date of May 28th, has forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy the reports of Captain Dewey and 1st Lieut. F. J. Drake, of the efforts to destroy the water-logged German bark *Bertha Bahrluhe*, of Barth, which was found derelict in lat. 36 deg., 52 min. North, long. 53 deg., 42 min. West. The bark was timber-laden. Lieut. Drake exploded three service torpedoes, charged with 37 pounds of gun cotton, under the bottom of the ship, and one of the same size in the after hold under the cabin. The ship was broken entirely in two by the explosions, and was only held together by the cargo of timber, and was liable to disappear upon the first heavy gale. Further efforts would have been made to dispose of the wreck, but a heavy sea and floating wreckage rendered it extremely hazardous to attempt to board the bark the second time. Lieut. Drake is commended by both Rear Admiral Franklin and Capt. Dewey for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duty under trying circumstances. A sight book and a few unimportant papers were recovered from the bark and transmitted to the Navy Department. Lieut. Drake especially commends Lieut. R. H. Townley and Gunner Lynch, who were with him on this duty.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. At Gibraltar June 14.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Alexandria June 4.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. a.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At San Francisco, Cal.

INOQUIOS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Guayaquil, June 29—to sail for Payta, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Mare Island, Cal., June 30, 1885, for Panama. Will touch at some of the Mexican and Central American ports.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, May 22.

SHENANDOAH, 3d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, June 29.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (t), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki May 30. When Court-martial is over, will go to Chemulpo, Corea, and relieve the *Trenton*.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Foo-Choo May 30. To be relieved by the *Palos*, and then held in readiness for any service ordered by the Dept. To proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Town.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Nagasaki, May 30, flying the flag of the Admiral. Ordered by the Department May 23 to proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Colombo June 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, May 30. To take the place of the *Palos* at Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At New York. Will probably go back to the yard to have steering gear altered before sailing for China. Has been at anchor in North River since leaving the dock.

A newspaper dispatch says: The Board of Sur-

vay visited the much-investigated U. S. man-of-war *Omaha*, June 30th, and examined an alleged ventilating apparatus worked by donkey engine. They found that it occupied room which ought to be employed for the stowage of coal. They also found that the heat of the donkey engine was more powerful than the cool air fanned into the ship by the apparatus. At the commander's request they examined the steering apparatus, and found that it was, in the language of the ungodly, "no good." The ship will probably have to go on the dry dock for repairs before she starts on her cruise to the China seas.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Nagasaki May 30. To relieve the *Monocacy* at Shanghai.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton May 30—to be relieved by the *Monocacy*.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Chemulpo, Corea, May 30. To be relieved by the *Alert*.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

The Post-office address of the Training Ship *Jamestown*, Portsmouth, and *Saratoga*, will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until July 7. After that Newport, R. I. Hope to be at Madeira in time to sail for home July 24.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Lisbon June 9. To sail for Madeira about June 28, and expected to leave there about July 14, so as to reach New London Sept. 1.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunner ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. At Lisbon June 9. To sail for Madeira about June 28, and expected to leave there about July 14, so as to reach New London Sept. 1.

Commander Terry writes to the Navy Department from Lisbon, June 16th, that in consequence of the increase of cholera in Spanish ports he has changed his programme. The vessels will go direct from Lisbon to Madeira, and will sail from the latter port about July 14th for the United States. This will bring the vessels home earlier than was anticipated. Commander Terry intends to enter the port of New London for mails, and then cruise and exercise in Long Island Sound until the time appointed for reaching Newport.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Lisbon June 9. To sail for Madeira about June 28, and expected to leave there about July 14, so as to reach New London September 1.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. Left Fort Monroe, June 21, for Newport, R. I.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Port Cloborne, Canada, June 25. Would remain until the 29th, and then proceed to Erie. Arrived on the 29th. As soon as provisions could be taken on board would sail for Detroit.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at New York June 13. Ordered to the Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. Arrived at La Union on May 5, and sailed May 6 for Cape Blanco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. A cable reports her arrival at Madeira, June 17, 1885.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harrold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

DALE, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy. Ordered to Washington to take the place of the *Wyandotte*, as a Receiving Ship. On her arrival the present officers and crew of the *Wyandotte* will be transferred to her.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopae*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

2d LIEUTENANT CARROLL MERCER, of the United States Marine Corps, who was tried by Court martial in New York for drunkenness on the Panama expedition, has been sentenced to two years' suspension on half pay and to retain his present number on the register during that time.

ADMIRAL Commerell's flagship, *Northampton*, sailed June 26, from Halifax, for Newfoundland,

whence she will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The *Garnet* sailed for Bermuda June 28.

ARGUMENT was made before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, on Tuesday, in regard to the prize vessel *Ambrose Light*, which was seized off the coast of the United States of Colombia by the *Alliance*, as a privateer. Testimony was submitted by a prize commission from which it appeared that the vessel was bought by the de facto Government at Barranquilla and sent out to fight against the United States of Colombia. She was to accompany another vessel, and the flag with white background and red cross which the *Ambrose Light* was flying when sighted was a squadron flag, it was claimed. The Government attorneys claimed that the brig was sailing as a man-of-war, or privateer, without proper Government commission. The question of the jurisdiction of the court was raised by Mr. Van Derveer, and the hearing was adjourned until papers should be received from Washington in regard to the relations of the rebellious States of the United States of Colombia with each other.

THE cadet engineers' steamer *Standish* was to go in the dry dock at Norfolk, June 30, to have her bottom overhauled and painted and valves inspected preparatory to the summer cruise. She is ordered to be at Annapolis by July 10.

THE Fish Commissioners' steamer *Fish Hawk* arrived at the Norfolk Navy-yard June 29, and after taking on stores left again for her works up Chesapeake Bay.

LIEUTENANT PILLSBURY, commanding the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*, sailed from Fortress Monroe for New York June 16. He reports that in three months' work off the Florida coast, during which time he has been observing the currents of the gulf stream, he has collected valuable data, which will change many theories now held regarding that body of water.

An escort of blue jackets from the U. S. S. *Shenandoah* attended the funeral of the late U. S. Minister Phelps at Lima, Peru, June 27. The cortege was composed of the officers of the men-of-war now in Callao, the consular corps, public officials, American residents and the fire brigades of different nationalities.

LIEUTENANT STONEY reports to the Navy Department, Washington, July 1, 1885, his arrival, June 7, at Ilinlink, Ounalaska, in schooner *Viking* the day previous, 24 days out from San Francisco; had good weather, but light winds and frequent calms. Having been driven by contrary winds to the vicinity of Reed's Rock, spent 24 hours searching for it. Sailed in different directions across the spot laid down on the chart but failed to discover any trace of it. Lt. Stoney reports that he learns that last winter was especially severe and Behring Sea was never before seen with such heavy ice. Several whalers have been damaged, and one, the *Rainbow*, is lost; but all hands were saved. The ice extended as far down as the seal islands and was there until very late. The season being very backward, Lieut. Stoney would not get north as early as was expected. He proposed to leave Ounalaska June 7 and would touch at the new volcanic island, Vogostov, to see what changes had taken place in the last twelve months; and would then stand to the northward and work his way up as fast as the ice would permit. All on board are well and the officers and men show deep interest in the work ahead of them.

WITH reference to the yacht *Stiletto*, already described in the JOURNAL, Mr. Herreshoff is reported as saying: "Our aim is not only to build a yacht capable of conveying business men quickly to and from their country residences and the city, but also to produce a craft which would be serviceable to the Government in case of necessity as a torpedo boat. The problem of the naval warfare of the future, it seems to me, is to be solved by speed and dynamism—or, to be more specific, that one of the great ironclads of the present time would be absolutely at the mercy of a number of small boats of great speed armed with dynamite guns. The proportion of beam to length, which in this boat is 8-11, is about that which experience has demonstrated to be the best for obtaining high speed and that to which we are tending in the construction of ocean steamships. Some years ago the tendency was to make them much narrower, and the proportion was worked down to about 11, but lately it has been carried up again to about 9, and the results have proved more satisfactory. The essential feature of the engine is in the construction of the cylinder, which consists of one cylinder within the other, with an annular space between in which the valve works. The steam ports, or openings through which the steam enters the inner cylinder, are arranged all around it at top and bottom, so that the steam pressure is exerted on the piston head from all sides at once, and not as in the engines in use now from only one side. We have made as much as 23 miles an hour with the *Stiletto*, and she can probably make as much as 27 miles. We did not urge her to the utmost when we passed the *Powell*, because there was no necessity. For a very brief space we ran her under 140 pounds pressure, but as we then went away from the *Powell* with ease we reduced the pressure."

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant John A. H. Nickels, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Simpson, to the Training Ship New Hampshire July 1.

Assistant Engineer Richard T. Isbester, to appear before the Retiring Board.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant John C. Rich and Lieutenant (junior grade) Owen E. Lasher, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 30.—Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shafer, to the Receiving Ship St. Louis July 10.

JULY 2.—Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, to resume his duties at Navy Pay Office, Washington, July 3.

Chief Engineer James W. Thomson, Jr., to temporary duty at the works of Pusey, Jones and Co., Wilmington, Del.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro, to the Powhatan.

Boatswain Patrick Haley, to Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Detached.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant Daniel D. V. Stuart, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Lieutenant H. C. T. Nye, on duty at the Legation, Lima, has been telegraphed by the Secretary of the Navy to come home with the remains of Minister Phelps.

JUNE 29.—Assistant Engineer F. H. Eldridge, from duty at the Ohio University, Columbus, Ohio, on June 30, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer Mortimer E. Cooley, from duty at the Michigan University, at Ann Harbor, Michigan, on June 30, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr, from duty at the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey, on June 30, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, from duty at the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., on June 30, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye, from the Navy-yard, New York, on June 30, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., July 1.

Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., July 1, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 30.—Naval Cadets Henry C. Pettit, Henry H. Balthis, Frank R. Colvin, Timothy S. O'Leary, Patrick H. Philbin, Robert L. Lerch, Robert H. Woods, James E. Palmer, Robert T. Frazier, George C. Stout, Alfred P. Agee, Sidney Z. Mitchell, Thomas A. Witherspoon, Alexander S. Halsted, Frederick L. Chapin, Robert C. Alexander, William C. Herbert, Harry A. Field, Richard W. Barkley, Charles F. Webster, Thomas H. Gignilliat, Benjamin E. Thurston, Philip J. Ryan, Albion S. Keith, Harry George, William F. Darrah, John M. Ellicott, Charles W. Dyson, George M. Littlehales, Charles P. Eaton, William J. Baxter, George W. Street, Samuel W. Armstrong, Thomas A. W. Shook, Charles E. Sweeting, William H. Ledbetter, William H. Wilson, George M. von Schrader, Willie T. Gray and Alexander B. Legaré, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

JULY 2.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, from the Powhatan, and ordered to duty at Norfolk, Va.

Pay Director James D. Murray, from the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C., and ordered to settle accounts, then await orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from duty at Providence, Rhode Island, and ordered to duty at the works of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, R. I.

Commissioned.

The following named naval cadets, having completed their six years' course, have been commissioned in the order below mentioned:

Ensigns.—S. Dana Greene, Samuel W. Armstrong, George W. Street, Charles P. Eaton, John M. Ellicott, John B. Jackson, Charles E. Sweeting, Benjamin E. Thurston, Harry George, F. L. Chapin and Harry A. Field.

Assistant Engineers.—William J. Baxter, Charles W. Dyson, William F. Darrah, William C. Herbert and A. S. Halsted. The remainder of the class of 1882, except E. S. Glascock, who was dropped, have been honorably discharged.

Leave.

Granted to Carpenter Thomas P. Smith for three months, from July 1, with permission to leave the United States.

Granted to Assistant Engineer W. F. C. Hasson for three months.

Placed on retired list.

Lieutenant Albert J. Dabney, Ensigns Edward E. Hayden and Thomas A. Parke, Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Bailie, Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, Boatswains Peter Johnson and James Heron and Carpenter John A. Dixon, from June 30, 1885.

Lieutenant Commanders Isaac Hazlett and Frederick A. Miller, who appeared before the Retiring Board, were found at Present unfit for duty, but not permanently disqualified for active service.

MARINE CORPS.

Leave granted to 1st Lieutenant S. H. Gibson for one month, from July 4.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United State, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending July 1, 1885:

George Ormandy, Ordinary Seaman, May 13, U. S. Steamer Alert.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

WHILE at sea last week in the practice ship *Constellation*, on the naval cadets' summer cruise, Naval Cadet Archie P. Campbell, of Missouri, a member of the third class, who had been exercising on the ship's rigging, fell from the royal jackyards and was seriously hurt. The young cadet fell a distance of about 20 feet to the foretopail, to which he clung until assistance came to him. Had he fallen to the decks below he would have been killed. He was doing well when the pilot boat left the *Constellation*, June 25.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.

A SALUTE of eleven guns greeted the arrival of Chief Constructor Wilson, of the Bureau of Construction, and Engineer in Chief Loring, of the Steam Engineering Bureau, on Monday, to inspect the machinery of the *Essex*, *Brooklyn*, *Alliance*, *Omaha*, and *Tallapoosa*. Lieuts. Lillie and Prime and Sailmaker Douglas have been ordered to make a survey of the *Powhatan*. Twenty apprentices were on Monday sent from the training ship *Minnesota* to Newport.

The *Omaha* is to have a new auxiliary boiler be-

fore going to sea. Captain Selfridge having reported that her present boiler occupies too much space, leaving the vessel with insufficient coal capacity.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR MINTONYE, U. S. N., who has been stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard since 1854, was on Tuesday ordered by Secretary Whitney to report immediately at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., where he will remain until July 1, 1885.

The chief of the Bureau Yards and Docks, Commodore Harmony, visited Portsmouth last week. There is a prospect that this Yard will be closed up. The choice seems to lie between that Yard and the Boston Yard.

The good people of Portsmouth, Kittery Bay, and Rye Beach have had another yellow fever scare, this time occasioned by the arrival of the *Galena*, which had some yellow fever cases on board of her when at the South.

The four patients from the *Galena* were landed in Jamaica but the good people of the vicinity fear that the "scent of the rose will hang round it still." The vessel has gone up to Widow's Island, the somewhat too significant name of the new quarantine station off Richland. There she will fumigate and clean up.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 43.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1885.

Par. 33, page 131, of the U. S. Navy Regulations, reads as follows:

"All telegrams of a personal nature, such as applications for detachment, for orders, extensions of leave, etc., must be paid for by the parties sending them; telegrams sent by officers at Government expense must be as brief as possible."

The attention of all officials connected with the Navy Department, and of officers of the naval service, is called to this regulation, and its observance enjoined. The telegraph should not be resorted to unnecessarily at the public expense, nor when a communication by mail would answer all purposes. It is observed that in many instances no care is taken to reduce the message to its lowest, clearly intelligible limits, and much unnecessary verbiage is used.

Telegrams strictly personal, or for the convenience or in the interests of the sender, must not be transmitted at Government expense.

This regulation is not intended to forbid the use of the telegraph in announcing the arrival, departure or movements of vessels, or to communicate to the Department information which it should possess as early as possible.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

REVENUE MARINE.

MR. HENRY L. BOYD, of Annapolis, recently admitted into the revenue marine service, has received orders to report to Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, for duty. Mr. Boyd, who is an ex-cadet of the Naval Academy, passed a very creditable examination and was appointed an assistant engineer in the service.

A sufficient number of applicants not having remained to the eligible list in the examination held in May last, a supplementary examination for admission to cadetships in the Revenue Marine will be held about the end of August, 1885, to provide for the filling of seven vacancies. Applications to enter the examination may be made at any time.

A supplementary examination for admission to cadetships in the Revenue Marine Service, will be held at the Treasury Department about the end of August next. There are seven vacancies to be filled. At the examination held in May last, there were a large number of applicants but not a sufficient number passed to fill all the vacancies. Many of those who failed before are applicants for the second examination. Application to enter the examination can be made at any time.

The repairs to the revenue steamer *Colfax* have been completed, and the vessel ordered back to duty on the Wilmington, N. C., station.

For repairing the revenue steamer *Bear* at New York there were ten bids, ranging from \$17,700, by Robert Palmer and Sons, of Norwalk, Conn., to \$48,200, by Neafe and Levy, of Philadelphia.

ASSIGNMENTS.

1st Lieut. John Braun to steamer *Ewing* at Baltimore, Md.

1st Lieut. George E. Thurston to steamer *Perry* temporary.

2d Lieut. W. S. Howland and Geo. A. York, 1st Asst. Engr. F. B. Randall and 2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, to steamer *Johnson* at Milwaukee, Wis.

In the N. Y. *Tribune* of last Sunday, Gen. J. B. Fry, U. S. A., gave some reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, in the course of which he spoke of the enlistment of some Confederate prisoners for service against the Indians in the Northwest. One of the men thus entering the U. S. service, Brooks Thomas, has, it appears, just received a pension on the credit of this service, thus presenting the curious anomaly of a Confederate soldier receiving a pension from the United States Government. "Mr. Thomas," says a Jonesboro, Ga., paper,

"Was a brave and good Confederate soldier, and during the war was captured and placed in prison. He saw that to stay in prison would result in death, so he took the oath of allegiance and was sent to the Northwest plains to fight the Indians. Soon he became sick and remained in the hospital until the end of the war. Mr. Thomas will draw \$60 per year for each year since the war. Principle and interest amount to about \$3,000, besides a pension of \$30 a year during his or his wife's lifetime, and he is also entitled to a land bounty of a lot of land."

Gen. Fry accompanies his story with a description of a contest between Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton over an order the President wished issued to give these men bounty and credit them to the quota of some Northern county:

Lincoln sat upon a sofa with his legs crossed, and did not say a word until the Secretary's last remark. Then he said, in a somewhat positive tone, "Mr. Secretary, I reckon you'll have to execute the order." Stanton replied with asperity, "Mr. President, I cannot do it; the order is an improper one, and I cannot execute it." Lincoln fixed his eye upon Stanton, and in a firm voice and with an accent that clearly showed its determination, he said: "Mr. Secretary, it will have to be done." Stanton then realized that he was over-ruled; he had made a square issue with the President, and had been defeated, notwithstanding the fact that he was in the right. Upon an intimation from him I withdrew, and did not witness his surrender. A few minutes after I reached my office I received instructions from the Secretary to carry out the President's order.

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DRILLS AND FURLOUGHS.

A FEW progressive post commanders have desig-
nated two days of each week as drill days, and
have devoted the entire day to drills and parades, re-
quiring all officers and all soldiers, guards, extra and
daily duty men, etc., to attend, excepting only the
sick and the one or two sentinels necessary to guard
the general prisoners in their cells. This plan has
given general satisfaction to officers and men, who
take little interest in drills as ordinarily conducted
at posts; that is, with only a third of the men pres-
ent, the two-thirds, the extra and daily duty men,
who need the drill the most, absent.

We would suggest that when there are drills
everybody be required to attend them. When there
is work to be done stop all drills and turn out
everybody to work; push it through and complete
the work. Let the officers who attend drill desig-
nate the costume, suitable for the weather, to be
worn by officers and men. Issue stable frocks and
overalls to infantry. Authorize them, with white
duck suits for officers, to be worn at drills in hot
weather.

An officer or a soldier is only benefited by a drill
when he is interested in it and feels that he is learn-
ing, or is teaching others, something that is neces-
sary, and is anxious to improve himself or others.
When he takes no interest the drill is not only time
thrown away, but is absolutely injurious to him,
making him slow, careless and indifferent. That
many of our old soldiers are not as brisk, prompt
and soldierly as the younger men, is because
they have lost interest, are disgusted and bored to
death by repetition of movements they have ex-
ecuted hundreds of times.

A drill should last only so long as the troops
show an interest in it. The time should depend
upon the ability of the drill master to keep up their
interest, and would vary with his judgment and
tact in selecting, changing and executing the var-
ious movements. Drills should be progressive,
but cannot be when only half of the men attend them.

At every post there are months during which the
post surgeon prohibits drills on account of the deep
snows, extreme cold, or extreme heat. During
these months if there is no work to be done take
the shoes off the mules and horses, leave a few sol-
diers to feed, water, and herd them, and to guard
the post. As to grooming, the horses do not need it
when not used. Grant furloughs to all the other
men and leaves to all the officers who can be spared.
Grant no leaves or furloughs at any other time.

That is to say, divide the year, according to the
climate of the post, into four periods, one for fur-
loughs, a second for work at the post, a third for
garrison drills, a fourth for field work, marching,
camping, field exercises, hunting, mapping and
learning the country. This would make Army life
active, interesting and improving, instead of com-
pelling men to follow each day a monotonous repe-
tition of the previous one. We do not see that this
would in any way increase the expenses of the
Army.

All the troops that could concentrate by marching
should meet for field work, and the Department
Commander and his staff should camp with the
largest detachment. The Regulars, when practi-
cable, should go into camp with the militia, not as
servants to clean the camp, and put up tents for
the Volunteers, as it is rumored they had to do at
the Yorktown celebration, but as equals and friend-
ly rivals in learning military field duties.

When Indian raids occur send in eight or ten re-
giments, including artillery regiments, from other
Departments. If they do not catch or even see the
Indians it will give the troops practical field expe-
rience that they would not otherwise have, and it will
please the western settlers by spending public money
among them.

ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

THE New York *Herald* quotes, with its approval,
a statement made by the Savannah *News* to the
effect that in enlisting men for the Regular Army
only those should be taken who have good characters
and who are supposed to feel a patriotic interest in
the safety and welfare of the country. "An Army
gathered from the slums of the cities and from the
ranks of the tramps and vagrants is," it says, "re-
pugnant to the national pride and does not inspire
confidence in its reliability." To this statement
there can be no dissent, except as it involves the im-
plication that "tramps and vagrants" are now en-
listed for the Army. If there is any position that is
especially repugnant to this class it is that of a sol-
dier of the Regular Army, subject to discipline and
control, against which tramps and vagrants instinc-
tively rebel, and for which their physical degeneration
unfits them. There are thousands of respectable
and patriotic young men in the country, the *Herald*
goes on to say, "out of employment or engaged in
uncongenial pursuits, who would gladly enlist in
the Army were it not almost considered disreput-
able to do so." "It is unfortunately true," it adds,
"that an odor of disrepute clings to the young man
who enlists in the Regular Army, the reason being
that our soldiers, while well fed, clothed and paid,
and never cruelly treated, have little encouragement,
to *esprit de corps*. All this might easily be changed
without relaxation of discipline, and our little Army
be made a grand training school for the nation."

The true explanation for this feeling, so far as it
exists, is given by Rev. Dr. HALL in the lecture on
"Patriotism," to which we last week referred. It
originated in the mistaken teachings, so prevalent
in this country, in regard to the necessity for mili-
tary service and its real dignity and importance,
as a means of providing for the preservation of
the honor and the integrity of the State, whose in-
terests are as much higher than those of the indi-
vidual as fifty or sixty millions are greater than one.
We recall a "piece" we were trained when a boy to
speak at public exhibitions, the burden of which was
an expression of the popular wonder why—if the
soldier was honored and rewarded for his work—
"why then was ABEL YOUNG, who killed his neighbor
training day, put into jail and hung?" The same
confusion of ideas still prevails, and its prevalence
shows how much we are in need of such teachings
on this subject as those contained in an address of
Governor HOADLEY at West Point and Rev. Dr.
HALL in Brooklyn. As to our recruits, the *Herald*
is mistaken in its impression that men of bad char-
acter are accepted. It is no easy matter to pass the
recruiting officer and the examining surgeon, and
the supply of able-bodied, worthy young men for
all arms of the Service, is fully equal to the de-
mand. We can assure the *Herald* that the men
who fill the ranks of our Army are of a very
much higher class than seems to be generally sup-
posed, and that the Army is entitled to far more
credit than it receives from those who share in the
"general notion that noisy speech and chance
efforts of valor may be substituted in the place of
vigorous and comprehensive mastering of the art of
war." Hardships and dangers unheard of and un-
known to the great mass of the people have been
the portion of our regular troops since the war.
The uniform of a private soldier in the Army to-
day is his badge of honor and just pride, and it is
unbecoming for the New York *Herald* and the
Savannah *News* to speak of "odors of disrepute" in
connection with the Army.

WHO SHALL BE BRIGADIER GENERAL?

WE have so many excellent officers eligible to appointment to the Brigadier Generalship to be made vacant by the retirement of General C. C. Augur, July 10, that it would be invidious for any one, except the appointing authority himself, to undertake to discriminate between them. The senior colonel of Cavalry is Benjamin H. Grierson of the 10th Regiment, who retires July 8th, 1890. The head of the Artillery is Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, of the 2d Regiment, who retires a few months earlier—December 20, 1889. John Gibbon, of the old "Iron Brigade," now of the 7th, is the ranking Colonel of Infantry. He is the youngest of these three, his date of retirement being April 20, 1891, but he senior in relative rank. Hard after him follows Orlando B. Willcox, who was promoted Colonel the same day as Colonel Gibbon, as were also Ruger of the 18th Infantry, Grierson of the 10th Cavalry, and Smith of the 19th Infantry. The claim of seniority, however, is not a very strong one, especially as some of those who are junior in the grade of colonel are "older if not better" soldiers, as Marc Antony says, than those who now precede them on the list. The colonels who were graduated from the Military Academy rank in the order of their graduation, as follows: Potter, Hatch, Clitz, Gilbert, Sturgis, Wilkins, Whistler, Hamilton, Willcox, Mason, Gibbon, Best, Gibbon, Ayres, Black, L. C. Hunt, Tidball, Dodge, Carr, Carlin, Andrews, Swaine, McCook, Kautz, Blunt, Otis (Elmer), Ruger, and Merritt. It is difficult to classify the colonels of the line who are not graduates of the Military Academy in the order of their length of service. In the order of their promotion to the grade of colonel they are Grierson, Hatch (Edward), Smith, Wheaton, Shafter, Brooke, Bradley, Brackett, Morrow, Otis (Elwell S.), Royall, and Dudley. We understand that General McClellan is making a special effort to secure the appointment of General Gibbon. He is reported to have asked that the appointment be made as a personal favor, and as he has asked but few favors there is every disposition to oblige him, aside from General Gibbon's own claims to preferment, by virtue of his ability and service. General Hancock is, we understand, included among those recommending for the position General Ayres, who also falls heir to the argument so logically urged on behalf of the claims of the artillery arm, in the cases of Generals Getty and Hunt. General Hancock has also borne testimony to the high qualifications of General Brooke for the position. At the White House it is said that the subject has, owing to the pressure of other matters, not yet received the attention of the President, beyond the reception of the various recommendations and suggestions. We can congratulate the Army upon the fact that the appointment cannot fail to go to an officer well fitted for the position not only by ability and long service, but by an experience in actual warfare such as few officers on the active list in any other Service can lay claim to.

THE *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* calls attention to some experiments, carried out last month in Austria, which fully bear out the view consistently maintained by that paper, as well as by the *JOURNAL* in the article published April 4, regarding the relative value of compound and homogeneous steel (Creuzot) armor plates. On the occasion in question a Wilson compound plate made by Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, was tried against a Creuzot plate. Both were 12 inches thick. Against these were fired first twenty rounds from a Hotchkiss 1½ inch shell gun, penetrating the Creuzot plate to the depth of forty-six millimetres, while the Wilson plate was only penetrated forty millimetres. These plates were then fired at with a twenty-four centimetre 9½ inch B. L. Krupp gun, with steel projectiles. The energy per inch of shot circumference was as nearly as possible 180 foot-tons. Three shots were fired at the Wilson compound plate without any part of the backing being exposed, while the first shot from this gun fired at the Creuzot steel plate broke it up into pieces, rendering it utterly unfit to receive any further shots. "This," says the *Gazette*, "conclusively proves to our mind that the tension set up by the rapid-firing Hotchkiss gun had so disintegrated the steel plate that it crumbled

to pieces on receipt of the first severe blow, and entirely confirms the theory oft enunciated in these columns, and now for the first time put to a practical test."

WE congratulate our friends of the Naval Service upon the order issued by Secretary WHITNEY, June 30th, revoking the celebrated "Woman Order," issued July 5th, 1883. As we predicted when Mr. CHANDLER published the order in question, it has been found to be a difficult task to control the movements of those ladies who have chosen to follow their husbands to foreign countries. The somewhat ridiculous attitude in which the Department was placed by the recent detachment of certain officers upon the Asiatic station, combined with the extremely unfavorable comments of the press and the common sense of Mr. WHITNEY, have probably each in its own way contributed to the result which we announce. It is probably true that in a good many cases there has been too much following of our ships from port to port by wives of officers; but if there is any detriment to efficiency or discipline from this cause, it should be dealt with in a legal manner. Round the world cruises, as advocated heretofore in our columns, would obviate all trouble on this score, besides having very many other advantages. The Secretary has cabled to Admiral DAVIS to restore to duty the three officers who were detached on account of having their wives on the station.

In revoking the order (G. O., 307), Secretary Whitney said he did not assume to question the existence of some evil which the order was intended to remedy, but it was found impossible to enforce it. To determine the degree of punishment proper to be administered to an officer by reason of the violation by his wife of a Navy regulation, is found difficult. In practice the degree of control, and hence the degree of responsibility, is found to vary greatly in different families. The determination of this matter in each case, in order to avoid injustice to meritorious officers, calls for too intricate and too delicate an investigation.

BROAD ARROW commends the suggestion of a button badge to distinguish retired officers, and reproduces the badge proposed from the columns of the *JOURNAL*. There are, it says, "many objections to blue ribands and other conspicuous badges; but against the unostentatious custom just introduced into the American Army, no reasonable demur can be made. At the same time its advantages in promoting *esprit de corps* amongst the class adopting it are obvious. The idea is worth notice by retired officers of our own forces, whose preference for mufti is so well known."

LIEUTENANT AUSTIN M. KNIGHT, the senior assistant at the Naval Proving Grounds at Annapolis, in imitation of a foreign practice, has succeeded in developing a method of photographing any desired portion of the bore of a gun, by the aid of the electric light. Excellent prints have been obtained of the chamber-slope of the first naval 6-inch gun, after the 275th round. In view of the excessive erosion in English B. L. guns, necessitating in certain cases the insertion of a copper lining, this application of photography is probably destined to become valuable in taking account of the progress of injury due to long-continued firing.

MANY officers disbanded at the close of the Mexican War received, in addition to other dues, "three months' pay proper," not including, however, pay, clothing and rations of servant, and rations for themselves. The total of these allowances, it is understood, came to more than the total "pay proper," and the question was some time ago raised that the "three months' extra pay" allowed to officers and men for service in Mexico, meant pay and allowances commuted as pay. Several persons interested, some time ago expressed their intention of bringing this question before the Court of Claims, but up to the time of adjournment it had not been submitted. It will, however, undoubtedly be brought before the court in the autumn. The 2d Auditor reported once in favor of granting the "allowances," but the Comptroller overruled his action, and the claims that have since been reported are for "pay proper" only. Unofficial information from the 2d Auditor's Office is to the effect that there can be no doubt but that the law contemplated "allowances," and that the Court of Claims will so decide. They are much disgusted, therefore, at the prospect of

being compelled to make another settlement of the claims.

THE construction of a pipe line in the Soudan has called attention to the extensive scale upon which a similar method of transporting fluids has been adopted in this country by the oil dealers. According to *Engineering News*, there are in all 1,330 miles of four and six-inch pipe carrying oil, not including loops and shorter branches and the immense network of the pipes in the oil regions proper. The longest of the lines, the Pennsylvania, has a single 6-inch pipe 280 miles long, with six pumping stations; and groups of shorter lines; with a loop extending from the main line to Milton, Pa. At Millway, Pa., a 5-inch pipe leaves the Pennsylvania line and runs to Baltimore, 70 miles, and is operated from the first named station alone, there being no intermediate pumping station. The Cleveland pipe, 100 miles long, is 5 inches in diameter, and has upon it four pumping stations. The Buffalo line is 70 miles with two pumping stations and the Pittsburgh line 60 miles, with two pumping stations. At each pumping station are two iron tanks, 90 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, into which the oil is delivered from the preceding station, and from them pumped into the tanks at the next station beyond. The storage capacity of the system is estimated at 1,500,000 barrels, and the oil delivery within two per cent. of the theoretical capacity of the pipes. The usual depth below the surface is about 3 feet, though in some portions of the route the pipe lies for miles exposed directly upon the surface.

A branch crosses the North River to New York, and under the Central Park and East River to the large refineries at Greenpoint, L. I. As the crude oil carries a considerable proportion of brine, freezing in the pipes is not to be apprehended. The oil, however, does thicken in very cold weather, and the temperature has a considerable influence on the delivery.

WHEN Charles F. Smith was a 1st Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, and Instructor of Tactics at West Point, William F. Smith was a cadet at the Academy. Though there were no relationship between the two the younger Smith conceived an admiration for his senior which was strengthened by subsequent observation of his ability as a soldier. From the time he was relieved from duty at the Academy until the date of his death, which occurred just after the battle of Shiloh, April 25, 1862. General W. F. Smith has conceived the project of writing a biography of his namesake, and is endeavoring to get together his papers for that purpose. In examining the family papers, which have been placed at his disposal, he finds many private letters from the old Army friends of General Charles F. Smith and well known soldiers, but he has not thus far been able to learn of any one who has letters from General Smith himself. If any of our readers should chance to know of such letters, or are able otherwise to contribute to the interest of the proposed biography, they will confer a favor upon the biographer by communicating with General W. F. Smith, Wilmington, Del. There are very many who share in his admiration for General Charles F. Smith, and who will, no doubt, be glad to do anything they can to assist in setting forth in proper light his character and services.

THE Canadian volunteers have been complaining of the defective ammunition served out to them by the Government, and last week some of the crack shots of Montreal determined to test it with English ammunition. After a battalion match they each fired 14 shots at 500 and 600 yards with English cartridges, and made 223 points, whereas at the same ranges with the ammunition furnished by the Government they only made 120. This probably accounts for the bad shooting the soldiers did in the Northwest. If the Canadian ammunition is any worse than the English it must be pretty bad, and we do not consider that the good Canadians have stopped in their song of "God Save the Queen" long enough to say so, any too soon. Even the somewhat exaggerated tendency of their loyalty is not proof against such experiences as some of them have had in the Canadian Northwest.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY B. CLITZ, Colonel, 10th Infantry, having completed forty years' service July 1, has made application under the law to be placed upon the retired list of the Army, and the order for his retirement was issued on Thursday. Gen. Clitz will carry with him in his retirement the best wishes of the many who know him and love him; a better fellow, a more upright and honorable gentleman never wore the uniform which he has dignified by his forty years of faithful, capable and gallant service. Graduated from the Academy July 1, 1845, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant, 7th Infantry. The following year he was transferred to the 3d Infantry as second lieutenant, and continued with it until his promotion to major of the 12th, May 14, 1861. Nov. 4, 1863, he became

lieutenant colonel of the 6th, and Feb. 22, 1860, colonel of the 10th. He was breveted first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico;" lieutenant colonel "for gallant and meritorious services at Gaines Mills, Va.," colonel "for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion," and brigadier general "for gallant and distinguished services in the field." He was wounded at Yorktown, and at Gaines' Mills was twice wounded and made prisoner, remaining in Libby Prison from June 28 to July 17, 1862, when he was paroled for exchange. General Clitz is a son of Captain John Clitz, of the 2d Infantry, who died in 1883.

It is gratifying to learn that the original favorable results obtained at Annapolis with the Dupont brown prismatic powder have been reproduced, and that the standard 6-inch gun is shortly to be ranged with the home-made article. Compared with German cocoa results in the Woolwich 6-inch gun, with equal weight (and travel) of projectile, the second test of this powder furnished an equal muzzle-velocity with three pounds less weight of charge. The energy "per pound of charge" and that "per ton of pressure" were respectively three and seven foot-tons in favor of the American gun and powder. Commodore Sicard is so well satisfied with the ability of the manufacturers to furnish cocoa powder that he has just given an order for 25 pounds of the powder tested at Annapolis to be used in testing the new six inch guns, four of which will shortly be shipped to the proving ground. It has been found necessary, however, to order 45,000 lbs. of cocoa powder of the Rhenish Westphalian Powder Co., of Germany, for use on the *Atlanta*, in order to have her battery equipments ready by the time the contractor turns her over to the Government.

A party of British War-office experts have been inspecting the manufacture of cocoa, having accepted the invitation of the Director-General of the United Rhenish Westphalian Gunpowder Mills, Cologne, and inspected their chief factory at Hamm-on-Sieg. They were Professor Sir Frederick Abel, F. R. S., Col. Majendie, R. A., Inspector of Explosives, and Col. Noble.

The Naval War College at Newport, under the superintendence of Commodore Luce, as we stated last week, will open its first session about the 1st of September to continue six weeks. The first class will be formed from the officers now undergoing instructions at the torpedo station and any others who may apply for instructions before September 1. The following officers, who were directed last fall to prepare essays upon the subject following their names, will be detailed as instructors: Commander Alfred T. Mahan, naval warfare; Paymaster Robert W. Allen, naval law and Courts-martial, and Professor James R. Soley, international law. By the request of the Secretary of the Navy 1st Lieutenant T. H. Bliss, 1st Art., was this week detailed as instructor of military science and tactics at the college. After the school has become permanently established it is proposed to extend the sessions through the winter.

In the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers at Deer Park, Md., June 26, a resolution was adopted to present a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 to enable the Secretary to make the tests of structural material to be presented to the United States Chief of Ordnance. Captain O. A. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., read a paper entitled "Can We Make Heavy Guns?" The object was to show that there is now no need of importing foreign steel to make heavy guns, that by utilizing the Seymour drawn steel tubes, the present cast-iron guns can be converted into effective rifles, though not of large calibre, or that large cast-iron rifles can be made.

We note that, so far in this Target year, the post of Fort Barrancas, Fla., while garrisoned by Batteries B, E and K, 3d Artillery, has a figure of merit of 121.73. In 1884, Fort Sully had the highest figure of merit among the posts, it being 117.67.

The French ironclad *Requin* (Shark), launched at Bordeaux June 12, is a sister ship to the *Calman*, launched on May 21, and like her, a twin turret ship with belt armor, and classed as a squadron ironclad. The *Requin* is built entirely of steel, but has an outer skin of iron. She is of the following dimensions: Length, 290 feet; breadth, 59 feet; depth, 25 feet; draught aft, 24 feet; displacement, 7,184 tons. She will be provided with two separate engines, working two screws independently, and propelling the vessel at a speed of 14½ knots an hour. Combined horse-power, 4,800. The forward turret is protected by steel armor plates 17.72 in. in thickness, the aft turret having ring armor 8 inches thick. The belt armor has a thickness of 19.635 inches; the deck armor 6.15 inches thick. The armament of the new ironclad will consist of two 42-cent-

timetre (16½ in.) steel guns (one placed in each turret), weighing 75 tons each, and with the carriage 175 tons; four 10-centimetre (4-in.) brass guns, and six Hotchkiss revolving guns. The projectile fired by the 75-ton gun weighs 1,716 lbs.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER'S calculation that there are a little less than a billion seconds in 31.678 years of time should relieve the alarm of the proletarians who profess to believe that our millionaires will speedily develop into billionaires. At a rate of accumulation averaging one dollar in each second of time, day and night, it would require over 31.678 years to produce a billionaire, whereas millionaires might be turned out on the same scale of accumulation at the rate of one in less than twelve days. The billionaire's wealth, if piled up in dollar bills, averaging three hundred and thirty-three to the inch, would make an altitude of 47,348 miles, beside which heap the millionaire's little pile of 250 feet in height would look very insignificant; all of which shows that people who talk glibly about a billion have really no conception as to what it indicates.

The *Lawrence American*, while complimenting the Grand Army of the Republic for opposing the movement to pension every survivor of the Union Army, says: "If Congress does not right speedily heed the voice of three hundred thousand veterans, pleading for such a modification of existing laws as will secure a settlement of the quarter of a million of pending cases before the applicants are in their graves, there will be such a demand for the cutting of the red tape by the passage of a universal pension bill that it cannot be resisted."

AN "Old Soldier" complains to us that when some of his fellow-soldiers "put on the stripes" they "generally get their backs up in such a manner that they hardly know themselves." He asks our advice as to what is to be done about it. Assuming that the question is asked in good faith, we can only say that the best plan is to wait until the novelty of the "stripes" is somewhat abated, when, doubtless, the duties incident to the position will be performed with less of pomp and circumstance. A soldier with his first "stripe" on can hardly be expected to bear his honors meekly, any more than a father with his first baby. With the increase of stripes, as with the multiplication of children, comes sobriety and meekness.

THE Survivors' Association of the 27th Regt. N. Y. Vols. and 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry will hold their sixth annual reunion at Elmira, N. Y., July 21, 1885—the twenty-fourth anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run. Several distinguished personages are expected, and liberal arrangements have been made by the railroads. The president of the association is Colonel Charles A. Wells, Tribune Building, New York city.

THE 12-in. cast iron gun was fired another round on Friday last, when with a maximum charge of 265 lbs. of cocoa powder and an 800 lb. shot, an initial velocity of 1711 was attained, the pressure valve indicating 32,000 lbs. Another trial is to be made this week when American powder furnished by the Dupont Works will be used.

LIGHT Batteries C, 3d Artillery, Captain Warner, and F, 5th Artillery, Randolph, arrived safely in Camp at Fairmount Park, early on Monday morning, and have been the centre of much attraction during the week.

THE American Standard Ordnance Company, organized to manufacture ordnance and other munitions of war, filed its certificate of incorporation June 30. The principal place of business will be in New York with a branch at Washington.

HENCEFORTH put only one two-cent stamp on letters weighing an ounce. Heretofore it has been two cents for each half ounce. The new postal law went into effect July 1.

THE one hundred and ninth anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie was duly celebrated at Charleston, S. C., June 28 and 29.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM T. GENTRY, 25th U. S. Infantry, an officer of excellent reputation and service, died at Fort Snelling on the evening of June 28th, 1885, of Bright's disease. Colonel Gentry was born in Centerville, Indiana, July 11, 1832, entered the Military Academy July 1, 1852, and was graduated and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, July 1, 1856. Soon after the war broke out, October 24, 1861, he had risen to Captain 17th U. S. Infantry, served on the staff of the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac; in 1863 was on duty as A. A. D. C. to General Couch, Assistant In-

spector General of the 5th Corps, A. of P.; was in the Mine Run operations in November and December, 1863, and the Richmond campaign from May, 1864, to April, 1865. He received the brevet of Major, July 6, 1865, for gallantry at the crossing of the North Anna and during the campaign before Richmond, and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks. Since the war he has rendered valuable official service with his regiment and on special staff duty. On the 20th of March, 1879, he was promoted Major 9th Infantry, and on the 14th of April, 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel 25th Infantry. At the time of his death he was in command of his regiment and the post of Fort Snelling. He leaves no family.

MRS. HASSLER, widow of Surgeon C. A. Hassler, U. S. N., died at Santa Anna, Cal., June 17, in the seventy-first year of her age. Some may still remember that Surgeon Hassler was drowned in Long Island Sound, Nov. 27, 1846.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The heroic bust of General Sheridan, by a Chicago sculptor, has been placed in position at Army Headquarters.

The Secretary of the Navy, June 29, asked for the resignation of Frank Adams, an \$1,800 clerk in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department. Mr. Adams is a nephew of Paymaster-General Smith.

The plans for the new National Medical Museum Building will probably be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for approval within a week. The Board consists of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Architect of the Capitol. The general features of the plans were prepared by Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. Army, who is Medical Librarian and Curator of the museum, acting in conjunction with Colonel Casey, U. S. A., who will supervise the construction of the edifice. The site selected for the structure is on the Smithsonian grounds, just east of the National Museum.

Secretary Whitney chartered the steamer *Corcoran* and invited the President and members of the Cabinet and a number of ladies to accompany him on a pleasure trip down the Potomac on last Saturday afternoon. The trip was, however, postponed on account of the weather. The clouds looked threatening, and early in the day there had been a heavy rain. Inquiry was made of the Signal Office as to the prospects. The answer came that it would rain during the evening and all the next day. The excursion was, therefore, abandoned, and the elaborate collation was distributed among the invited guests. Ten minutes after the Signal Service had sent this official bulletin predicting bad weather the clouds cleared, and there was no rain until morning.

UPON the recommendation of Mr. Calhoun, the expert accountant who has been overhauling the books of the several bureaus of the Navy Dept., a new system of bookkeeping is to be organized by which there will be more uniformity in the manner of keeping accounts. It is proposed that each item of appropriation shall have its separate account thus making it possible from a glance at the books to tell how much money has been appropriated for any specific purpose, and how much is on hand. At present each bureau has a system of its own. The principle purpose is to have a uniform set of books for them all. It was proposed to have the new method commence with the new fiscal year, but for some reason it will not go into effect until August 1.

Adjutant General Drum was absent from Washington the early part of the week, visiting a sick relative at Ashville, N. C. He returned on Thursday. Commodore Schley was confined to his home on Wednesday by malaria.

General Benét, Chief of Ordnance, contemplates a visit abroad this summer. Mrs. Benét sailed this week for London. He hopes to follow her about the 1st of August. His connection with the Sea Coast Defence Board, which meets in New York July 13, prevents him from starting earlier. He will combine business with pleasure while abroad, visiting some of the ordnance establishments. He expects to be absent until Oct. 1.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf., 1224 Conn. ave., on leave; 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., Ebbitt House, en route to join battery at Washington barracks; Lieut.-Col. D. H. Brotherton, retired, Ebbitt House, private business; Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Inf., on Indian duty; Capt. R. Catlin, retired; Lieut. Col. C. A. Reynolds, Qm. Dept., under orders.

The President has determined to reappoint Commodore Sicard as Chief of Bureau of Ordnance. It has been decided, however, that his present term does not expire until four years from date of confirmation so that the new appointment will not be until Oct. 22, next, that being four years from date when his last appointment was confirmed.

THE New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest in America and the largest and best equipped in the world, attracted to its halls last year 1,970 students from 55 States, Territories, Provinces, and Foreign Countries, and having added to its corps of teachers Signor Augustus Rotoli, voice teacher of Rome, Herr Carl Faelten of Stuttgart, piano teacher, Signor Leandro Campanari, violinist, Prof. W. J. Rolfe of Cambridge, and others, it ought to receive for the coming year a still larger patronage.

HEROES OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

ASTORIA, OREGON, JUNE 20.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

COLONEL GRANT upon coming to Stony Point a few days since, while attending his illustrious father, said that one of his ancestors (Dent) led the "forlorn hope" when Gen. Wayne attacked that fort. When I was a boy I lived in Williamsburg, Virginia, and knew a lady whose father was said to have had the honor of having a party of twenty men to make the assault. Nineteen of the number were killed and wounded. This officer was Lieutenant James Gibbon of Virginia. He died many years since as Maj. Gibbon, at Richmond, Virginia. Which is the correct statement? I do not remember whether or not I have seen this matter spoken of in any history, though I have read several of the histories of the United States.

The question should be settled, as the name of the heroes of our great struggle for independence should be like household words, that our sons may emulate the examples of those who made us a nation. Major Gibbon had a son who was an officer in the Navy and was taken when the *Philadelphia* was captured off Tripoli. He was imprisoned for some time with Bainbridge, as your readers know, or at least some of them, and upon his release came to his home. He attended the theatre with his betrothed Miss Congers, on the night this building was burned, and sacrificed his life rather than to leave her. When last seen they were locked in each other's arms. My mother was living in Richmond at the time, and from her I learned the above.

There is another question which I would like to have answered. Was Raphael Semmes, the commander of the *Somers*, when she was lost off Vera Cruz, in the Gulf of Mexico? Mr. Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View in the Senate," states that this vessel was lost at sea, and that no man knew any more of her, as all on board perished! A strange mistake for one who was then a member of Congress and a man of such varied information. This mistake can only be attributed to his strong prejudice, as he was a most bitter enemy of Captain Mackenzie, who had this brig in the West Indies when the mutiny, or supposed mutiny took place, and which was attended by such tragic events. Respectfully,

THOMAS T. CABANISS, late A. A. S., U. S. A.

The grandfather of the Editors of the JOURNAL, Willard Church, was one of the storming party at the assault upon Stony Point, and from him come down, through their father, now living at the age of 84, many traditions of that memorable engagement. The brig *Somers*, of which our correspondent speaks, 250 tons, 10 guns, was sunk off Vera Cruz in 1846, while in command of Lieut. Raphael Semmes, having capsized in a squall when light. Passed Mids. Clemson and Hynson and Mid. Pillsbury, with 37 of the crew, were drowned.

"THEN WHAT CAN A POOR DEBBIL DO?"

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the old war days we had a song of which the above was the refrain. It was supposed to represent the sentiments of a venerable darkey, who didn't want to see trouble nohow, but reckoned it must come and plunge the country in a fight of which he was the innocent cause.

"Case one says this an' de odder says dat,
Neider one nor de odder of 'ems right.
An' between bof de two, I dunno what to do,
For deys boun' to git de country in a fight.
Den what can a poor debbil do?"

The confounded thing has been humming through my head for more than six months back, and with cause. It seems to me that so far as our tactics are concerned things are getting abnormally mixed, and the more we study days we never had such outrageous snarls, and it has got to be a serious question in my mind whether, in his attempts at assimilation, the lamented Upton did not mix up bipeds and quadrupeds so inextricably that nothing but "points" has resulted.

Was it wise after all to try and make the same commands and principles work for creatures whose movements were as dissimilar as two legs vs. four could make them?

We all loved Upton, those who knew him well at least, and were bound to give him work a fair trial. It has been the recognized system for some eighteen years, and still it is not understood. Still there are incessant appeals to the General-in-Chief to straighten out, once and for all, points on which authorities differ, and bothered beyond measure, as our "cavalry leaders" must be, at such trivialities as "when does the left foot come back at recover arms?" Small wonder is it if he fling the paper at some A.-D.-C. and explosively tell that functionary to answer it somehow, and then to stick to the decision whatever it may be. We all know how tenaciously the Chief can hold to an opinion when once he forms it, and, after all, so long as the point is settled, it makes precious little difference.

But assimilation is a fraud in the opinion of your correspondent, and he prays for the speedy return of day when each arm of the Service will have its own tactics and its own and appropriate dress; when we will no longer hear at skirmish drill such absurd possibilities as "at command, rally by fours, the cannoniers will fix bayonets and come up at a trot," or at company drill "double rank distance single time, march." We want infantry tactics for the infantry and a long rest after incessant wrangling.

Now this lament is evoked by some recent perplexities. Our National Guard friends will ask questions, will seek the opinions of regular officers on "points," and officers like doctors disagree. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is appealed to and, finally, the last resort is made in a reference to the Adjutant General, and he comes out with a letter announcing the decision of the General-in-Chief. That ought to settle the matter for good, even when the General says the tactics do not authorize two motions coming from fix bayonets to carry, and we know that they do, plain as lines 11 and 12, page 35, can make it. But even then our regulars, negligently or ignorantly, refuse to abide by it, and there is more trouble.

Here are some cases in point (there were no points in Casey's says my evil genius in my ear, and down goes the enormity before I can stop it), and they are "true bills." In 1882, the adjutant general writes that when the McKeever cartridge box is used, the following method (Captain Morris's) has been adopted for "open boxes," i. e., steady piece with left hand, open box with right, and drop right hand by side without regrasping piece, which is still steadied by left hand.

Now, this has not been countermanded, was carefully taught to some National Guard friend, who went to Camp R. C. Drum, Mobile, to compete for prizes, and was there stampered by an order from the judges to hold even the McKeever box open with the right hand.

Here's another: Lieutenant W. C. Brown devised a method of stacking arms with the swivel. The A. G. O. issued G. O. No. 2, 1883, making it tactics for all arms provided with the stacking swivel. Brown never meant that the command "squad attention" should be given unless the squad had been brought to a rest or break ranks after stacking. He told me so, but according to the wording of the order, the command "attention" must be given before resuming arms whether the men were at rest or not, but a captain who did it at Mobile was scored by the judges for an error.

Here's another: Having stacked and then broken ranks, to resume arms the instructor commands (par. 117) 1, *squad*, 2, *attention*, at which command "the men resume their places in rear of the stacks and come to attention." In other words, the command "fall in" should not be given yet. Did my eyes deceive me? Did not the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL say it should be "fall in" only a month ago?

Then just think of the array of those I do not mention! The halt and carry, the safety notch, the parade rest for guides at dress parade, which way the barrel turns at secure, guides at carry, facing distance, guides inverting pieces, salutes, etc., etc. Let us have revision or reform. BADGER.

THE BUTTON FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WE note in the JOURNAL of May 30 the cut of a button for retired officers. There can be no doubt that this button, or its equivalent, would as the world is wont to say, "fill a long felt want." As things go now, retired officers often meet, and having no personal acquaintance, fail to recognize each other, missing thereby the opportunity of establishing a nearer and more congenial relation, and finding themselves, as usual, under the necessity to fall back upon the average citizen, who, as a rule, we regret to say, has about as much interest in and sympathy with, the officer and his thoughts or former pursuits, as the man of the moon. In some places it appears to be hardly realized that such a thing as an officer, or soldier, not in lace or feathers, can have an existence. In a certain city of the East, indeed, an officer of many campaigns being introduced to a lady of real culture, as a colonel of the Army, was greeted with the expression, "What a colonel of the Army? Why, I supposed the Army was all disbanded at the close of the war!" And, Mr. Editor, if you don't believe this story, ask the author of "When My Ship Comes In."

To return, however, to our button. We have but this to say: that, *per se*, and barring the fact that, heraldically speaking, the eagle thereof appears somewhat squabish—the whole is by no means a device without taste. But *cul bono*? As at least from the practical point of view. There is neither regulation requiring, nor authority permitting, the use of insignia or badges of this sort, on the part of retired officers or any other. They might, for that matter, as properly assume the brass plate suggested by John Phoenix, for the trousers seat of his noble engineers. It seems, too, quite sufficient for a retired officer to be eternally explaining why he carries through life brevets that "will not down," and yet that do not "pay," without the additional burden of a button at the lapel, for which there is really no law, and which would be as soon mistaken for the badge of a college society or a baseball club, as for any insignia else whatsoever. What then? Why, if it be desirable that retired officers bear as a class any distinguishing mark, let the authority, therefore, be clear and positive. Let, indeed, those interested see to it that nothing less than the authority competent "to prescribe the uniform of the Army," which is to say the authority of the President himself, appear behind the whole. It would be in a degree disrespectful to the Chief Executive not to have it so. With the fair taste, moreover, with which he stands accredited, Mr. Cleveland would, perhaps, be by no means averse to some neat and proper form of insignia, to be worn as proposed by the inventors of the button in question, substituting always, if we may be so bold, for the little squab eagle, a development more mature and classic. Whatever it be, if but a ribbon, give the retired officer something whereby to be known to his fellows. A. T.

Another retired officer says: "Surely the retired officer who complains about the badge for retired officers, in the JOURNAL of June 13, had not carefully examined said button. He says that it is 'garish' and calls it a 'glaring button.' Is it? By measurement it is slightly larger than the Army vest button, and is considerably smaller than the Army coat button. When in the Army in full dress uniform he wore, at least, 14 large buttons on the breast of his coat, 3 small buttons on each cuff, 2 large buttons on the hip, and 2 at the edge of the skirts of his coat: for undress he wore a coat with 5 large buttons in front. These large buttons were 3/4 inches in diameter, and gold plated, or washed. Did he call them 'garish'? Still they made him look like a policeman."

Another correspondent says: "It seems to me that a simple monogram in gold made into a pin, for scarf or coat lapel would answer best as presenting a design the least likely to be imitated, fairly economical, and inconspicuous. Another matter germane to this subject, is that of the need of some distinguishing indication of our connection with the Regular Service, to be worn as our cap ornaments and shoulder-knots upon the rare occasions when we might feel called to don the same. As it is, under the Regulations, we remove our Regimental numbers—as the place that once knew us will know us no more forever, and there is no substitute pro-

vided. The 'U. S.' is not available as the staff corps monopolize that, and without anything, we might be taken for 'milish,' or—or bandsmen."

THE COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Quite a number of Commissary Sergeants have asked for discharge, because they could not perform their duties. This fact shows that the sergeant must know something, or he cannot do his work properly, and it is aggravating to notice that in all the schemes for improving the condition of the enlisted men, the Commissary Sergeant is either ignored, as in the latest petition, or his pay reduced, as in the last Army Bill. If Senator Logan's bill had passed—and stranger things have happened—the sergeants would get very small wages, and it might be years before Congress would take any further action in the matter.

The Commissary General of Subsistence has repeatedly stated that he is satisfied with the sergeants, and he has also said that employing them to care for the stores has been a saving of expense to the Government. Now, as he should be a pretty good authority on the subject, it is difficult to understand how people get the notion that Commissary Sergeants do not earn their pay, but should receive less money than Ordnance Sergeants. The former are appointed for the same reasons, and in the same manner as the Ordnance Sergeants; their work is not as easy; they must be trusted to a greater extent, and, if they have justice done them, should receive as much pay, and are entitled to as much consideration as Ordnance Sergeants, or any other non-commissioned officers in the Army. Really, considering the nature of their duties, and the amount of money and the quantity of stores handled by them, the Commissary Sergeants are the worst paid men in the Service, except, perhaps, the company clerks.

Probably, the sergeants of the line should receive more pay than they get now, but it is not fair to give them more than the staff sergeants, as has been suggested. The non-commissioned staff applied for their present positions, thinking they were advancing themselves, but if the other sergeants get bigger pay it is energy wasted, and "push" and good luck are at a discount. Elevate all of us, or let us alone. COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

Since printing the above we have received another letter on the subject of the pay and position of non-commissioned officers of the staff and line. In this it is held that the pay of the N. C. S. of the line should, undoubtedly be increased, and that the General N. C. S. should "have a distinctive position somewhere between the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers of the line" lower than the former but superior to the latter.

MAGAZINE GUNS.

THE Kansas City Times says: "Some excellent work was executed June 25 on the target range, Fort Leavenworth, with the Hotchkiss magazine rifle. This gun, with the Chaffee-Reece and Lee patterns, are in the hands of some of the companies and a trial was had to determine the rapidity with which they can be fired. Corporal Philips, H. 1st Infantry, handled the Hotchkiss gun, which he fired 23 times in two minutes, aiming each time, and resulting in 21 hits, as follows: One bull's-eye, 4 centres, 11 inners, and 5 outers. He had one cartridge left in the magazine. For rapidity and accuracy as a single shooter, loading each time, he fired 29 shots in two minutes, making 22 hits on the target. He fired 17 shots, making 11 hits, in one minute, using the gun as a single shooter, and as a magazine gun he fired in one minute 16 shots, making 11 hits, with 3 cartridges left in the magazine. Philips has been in the service but a short time, and the handling of the gun speaks well for him and the manufacturer. The trial was in charge of an officer of the post."

LONGEVITY CLAIMS SETTLED.

The following Morton longevity claims were settled by the Comptroller since last week:

Adams, Thomas J. R.	\$371 95	Mullikin, Jas. R.	18 02
Gilmore, Quincy O. M.	481 00	Guard, Alex. McC.	396 64
Hoyle, Eli D.	153 93	Woodruff, Thos. M.	367 64
Lundeen, John A.	358 30	Blair, Francis P.	212 05
Phillips, Chas. L.	259 22	Hunt, Levi P.	590 12
Schaeffer, Chas. M.	350 98	Earnest, Cyrus A.	228 16
Blake, John Y. F.	475 00	Totten, Fredk. E.	905 24
Barlett, Geo. T.	293 00	Wilcox, Cadmus M.	147 00
Casey, Edward W.	586 78	Flippier, Henry O.	433 61
Elderkin, W. A.	27 61	Barlow, John W.	84 40
Farrow, E. L.	494 80	Dodd, Geo. A.	423 65
Gayle, E. E.	449 62	Lott, Geo. G.	138 07
Hasbrouck, Henry C.	27 62	Massey, S. F.	271 56
Nicholson, Wm. J.	43 34	Pettit, J. S.	423 25
Pope, James W.	439 75	Steever, Edgar Z.	461 63
Treat, Chas. G.	108 90	Macomb, M. M.	457 38
Andrews, Wm.	88 88	Scriven, Geo. P.	263 00
Hale, Harry C.	46 64	Brown, H. Benson	23 77
Haynes, Ira A.	46 64	Russell, Edmund K.	143 85
Gilman, B. H.	237 06		

The following continuous service men, with two others yet to be selected, will form the class for instruction at the Washington Navy-yard in the use of modern ordnance: F. L. Pollock, J. C. Evans, R. Cornell, J. M. Mitchell, H. F. T. Myer, George Blatchford, W. E. Hendrickson, Charles Le Blane, J. P. Wendell, G. Noyel, J. P. O'Neill, A. Moody, R. Coughlin, J. Hartman, G. S. Eastburn, T. Sullivan, A. J. Barrett and F. A. Smith. It was proposed to have the instructions commence July 1, but as the transportation fund was not available until that date the travel could not be ordered until then. As some of the men are at distant points, it will be several days yet before the class gets together and the instruction commences. The ordnance officers who have rendered such valuable service in the instruction of seaman gunners will take the men in charge. Commodores Sicard and Schley are working in unison on this scheme—the one is very anxious to furnish the instructions, and the other is doing all he can to select the right kind of men. Commodore Sicard has been desirous for a long time of doing what is proposed now, but has been handicapped in his endeavors by reason of his inability to get the men for the purpose. Having the support of the Secretary and the co-operation of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, the scheme can hardly be otherwise than successful.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery held on Wednesday of this week the following were balloted for for membership: Captain H. Romeyn, U. S. N.; Colonel H. B. Underhill, U. S. V.; Captain Robert Catlin, U. S. A.; and Major L. C. Bartlett, U. S. V. This Commandery by last report has 210 members and is proving most successful.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

WITH the departure of the 23d and the arrival of the 7th the second week of the encampment opened on Saturday, June 20. Although the contemplated alterations of the grounds cannot be taken up until the close of the season, yet the State authorities are alive to any requirements which circumstances may develop, and one of the most important and satisfactory improvements which has been quietly made is the driving of seven artesian wells of a depth from 40 to 50 feet, which yield an average of 50 gallons of water of excellent quality per minute, and thus the camp is placed beyond the danger of a water famine, the supply of water in the reservoir being kept as a reserve. A great source of dissatisfaction has been removed by the construction of sinks for the servants, so that there are now separate accommodations for officers, enlisted men, and servants. The absolute cleanliness of the entire camp, and especially the entire absence of unpleasant odors around the outhouses, is still a subject of surprise to those who closely observe the camp and whose experience in camp hygiene enables them to draw correct comparisons in the matter. The system of disinfecting is one of the most thorough that could be devised, and its results amply demonstrate its efficiency and the ability of its originator, Surgeon-General Jos. D. Bryant. It would also be well to state here that through the efforts of General Wylie the steamer *Jas. T. Brett*, which leaves Pier No. 6, North River, at 11 A. M., and 21st street at 11.30 A. M., daily, except Sundays, has been secured to stop at Roa Hook to land passengers, thus affording visitors, who will always find stages at the wharf on arrival of the boat, increased facilities to reach the camp in time to witness dress parade.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

That the Seventh thoroughly appreciated the tour of camp duty in 1882, is proven by the eagerness and enthusiasm shown by the entire regiment when it became known that there was an opportunity of repeating the experiment this year, although its proper turn would not come about until next year. The turnout in a numerical respect, the ready response to every call for duty and the efficient work generally performed was fully up to expectations, and satisfied the cold and impartial observer as well as the most enthusiastic friend of the regiment. The Seventh embarked on the *Long Branch* at the Barge Office at 11 A. M. on Saturday, June 20, having assembled at the armory at 9.30 A. M., and been transported by elevated road to the Battery, the boat cast off at 11.30 A. M., and Roa Hook was reached at about 3.30 P. M. The trip up the river has been so elaborately and picturesquely described by our friends of the daily press, that no further mention of it here is necessary, and we begin our record with the landing of the Guard at the camp wharf. The reception by the guard of the 23d, the exchange of compliments between the two bodies, the relief and departure of the old guard were so perfectly performed by both parties concerned, that it would be unjust to pass it without mention, nor would it be fair to the two regiments to omit the fact that the brief ceremony which takes place weekly at the exchange of commands was on this occasion executed by both in a particularly prompt, rapid and impressive manner. The Twenty-third, though by far the smaller organization, presented a handsome soldierly picture in their blue uniform with white leggings, while the almost endless column of fours of the Seventh, with scrupulously kept distances, the superior physique of the majority of men, the even slope of the muskets, the regular step, 'appa's dashing music, was a treat to all who are fond of a handsome military spectacle. The regiment had evidently not yet forgotten its lesson of two years ago, and the ready manner in which the camp was taken possession of was a surprise to every spectator who has seen some of the manoeuvres which generally take place on these occasions. The regiment did not halt at all, but as each company arrived opposite its street it filed out, and in less time than we can write it down, every company was out of sight and in its street and every man in his tent. Every movement indicated enthusiasm, and promised good work for the week.

The first sentries posted appeared extremely well instructed, they walked their beats in an absolutely correct manner, kept a sharp lookout like veterans, and saluted with surprising correctness. "You will catch but few flies on these fellows," facetiously remarked a staff officer, and what he meant to convey by his expression has been well explained during the week. The Seventh were exceedingly popular with all with whom its members came in contact, a result of the willingness and cheerfulness with which they perform any duty imposed upon them, the satisfaction with which they accepted everything provided in the line of messing, camp equipage, tentage or work, and the absence of all grumbling and "kicking." All this at once secured them the good will of the State officers, the caterers and others, so that everybody who had the means to do so contributed to their comfort wherever possible. The men had fun wherever there was an opportunity, but then it was real good fun, and no duty was neglected. It is a pity that through the daily press only the nonsense which takes place in camp is reported in very exaggerated terms, and that none of the real work is mentioned. While those who are familiar with the doings there readily appreciate these reports, the mass of the people do not understand the matter, and an impression is created that the camp is nothing but a huge picnic at the public expense, and this gives the enemies of the Guard and demagogues an opportunity to disparage the good work accomplished and render it exceedingly difficult for the State authorities to obtain the necessary appropriation for the Guard from the Legislature. While

otherwise harmless, the twaddle which is dished up morning after morning in the daily papers becomes the cause of much mischief and a source of much annoyance to those in charge at the camp. Just fancy a reporter in each barrack room in the Army who faithfully reproduces, with embellishments, every morning all the chaff of Brown, Jones, Kelly, Murphy, Smith, etc., and then presents this as the standard of the tone of the Army and the quality of its work, and bases on this its claims on the Legislature. Such proceeding would be the nearest approach to what is done by the daily press in regard to the camp.

The programme was company drill and skirmishing between reveille and breakfast; morning guard-mounting, at 8 A. M.; battalion drill, from 8.40 to 11.15 A. M.; as much work as could be performed at the rifle range without detriment to drills and instruction in other branches; evening guard mounting at 5 P. M., and dress parade at sunset. This was a fair schedule, which kept the men reasonably busy but did not overwork them and was faithfully observed. The weather, especially up to Thursday, was extremely cool and very favorable for field exercises, and the work at the rifle range was particularly effective, the shooting being kept up daily till retreat. The result is the qualification of 224 in the first class. Progress in the other branches was much beyond this ordinary rate.

The men were somewhat restless under the restraint resulting from the stringent orders forbidding all mock parades and demonstrations of that sort, yet discipline was well preserved and the exuberant spirits found means to work off their superfluous energy in recreation more in accordance with military principles, and doubtless by this time realize the wisdom of the at first unpopular order. It was a natural result of what we already mentioned above in regard to false impressions created on the mind of the public. While all indecorous or boisterous proceedings should be promptly suppressed, legitimate amusements should not only be tolerated, but encouraged, provided the work is not interfered with. In fact, the more fun the better, and a good commander will always provide all possible means of enjoyment for his men. Those who think that all amusement should be banished from the camp and the men's noses constantly kept to the grindstone make a grievous mistake. The manner in which the 7th generally did their duty entitled them to all reasonable recreation. It was a misunderstanding to deprive the men of much comfort in their tents during the first portion of the week by compelling them to keep their mattresses, blankets, etc., folded up all day long. Of course, tents should be thoroughly policed every morning and beds made up, and furniture, knapsacks, etc., placed uniformly, but after inspection of quarters, which should take place after morning guard mounting, men should be allowed to let down their mattresses and make themselves comfortable. This is the practice in the Army. Similarly, every good company commander encourages his men to make everything pertaining to their quarters as neat and attractive as possible, and the report that the Adjutant-General forbade the embellishment and tasteful arrangement of the tents, published in the newspapers, was incorrect.

Coming to the work in detail, we find on the first evening a fairly executed guard mounting on general principles, but somewhat faulty action on the part of the 1st sergeants in marching on their details in too quick a succession, and so rapidly that the first details arrived on the line almost before the sergeant-major had taken his place. This was, however, rectified after some experience. The command supernumeraries parade rest was also given at the wrong time, and it took several days before correct practice in this respect was secured. The most surprising performance, however, was the faulty action of the officer of the guard in wheeling his platoons into line and executing the fours left after passing in review. In an organization like the 7th, where company movements are so well understood, such a thing should not occur, yet we periodically witnessed it all through the week. Some of the blame probably rested with the fact that the commands were given while the band was playing, and, consequently, not heard by the men, and, in fact, after the practice of marching the platoons ahead until the band had stopped playing had been adopted, the movement was executed in more correct style, though frequently it was very faulty, the senior officer of the guard as a rule being responsible for the mistake. As late as Thursday morning the officer in command ordered "left wheel," instead of "left into line wheel," the men got mixed up, and general confusion became the result. Aside from the faults pointed out the guards were mounted in very handsome style, the adjutant and sergeant-major both acting like men thoroughly familiar with their business. The inspection of the Guard, however, generally was long and tedious, and many officers handled the pieces and handed them back to the men in a clumsy and defective manner. The officer should return the musket to the man with the right hand grasping it at the small of the stock. Handing it back with the left hand, or with the right hand grasping it midway between the bands, is incorrect. We saw this done on numerous occasions, however. On Thursday evening, however, the guard mount was as near perfection as can reasonably be expected, and after that we could no longer find occasion for criticism.

Sentry duty, while on some days completely correct, evidently varied with the preliminary instruction of the details as they daily marched on, and their experience in guard duty. One thing deserves mention and that is the soldierly manner in which the sentries walked post; the absence of all slouching, which so frequently gives the camp an un military, crude and slovenly appearance was also conspicuous. The only bad habit we noticed in daytime was that sentries with great frequency approached each other to hold private conversation, although in doing so they generally executed arms port. There were at times many mistakes in challenges at night, the words *post, No.*, was frequently heard when the corporal was called, salutes were not always correct. In making the rounds on Tuesday all but one sentry went through the whole performance correctly; on Friday evening all were correct. Many minor mistakes were due to overzeal and not correctly understood orders. Progress, however, was very rapid and mistakes pointed out promptly rectified. The fact that the regiment readily accepts correction

on any subject is one of its strongest points and one of the main sources of its success.

The experience in this camp, however, stronger than ever developed the difficulty of securing proper guard duty even in a regiment where intelligence reigns supreme, by an occasional reading of the book and a few hurried practical illustrations during the drill season. There is no doubt that, even in the very best organizations guard duty is taught in a superficial manner and that more attention is paid to the ceremony of mounting the guard than to a thorough instruction of the sentries on post. Many officers fail to attach the necessary importance to this fact, and are satisfied with a perfunctory performance of sentry duty, and think the work is done if the man on post can answer the stereotyped questions generally propounded and a repetition of the "general orders." Where there is a change of the personnel of the Guard twice a day, where officers themselves are inexperienced, there is necessarily a want of uniformity of methods and views, and to obviate this the entire instruction of the Guard for the whole camp should be put into the charge of one officer. While we do not intend to reflect on any officer in the regiment, all of whom did good work, yet we venture to say that if the entire subject of instruction of the Guards had been put under charge, for instance of Capt. Appleton, much better results would have been obtained. The acquisition of proper guard duty is one of the most important objects for which the camp is instituted, and, therefore, too much care cannot be exercised in teaching it. Yet many a sentry performed his duty in a manner of which a well instructed regular soldier need not have been ashamed.

This may at first glance appear as harsh criticism upon men who worked diligently and faithfully and generally did good duty, but in criticizing the 7th we have to adopt a high standard, and we can see no reason why every man in an organization where intelligence reigns supreme should not be fully familiar with every feature of the ordinary duty of a soldier. By paying more attention to this matter during the drill season, even at the sacrifice of some of the precision of company movements, any defect in this respect could soon be overcome.

COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILLS.

Coming to the drills, it required a sharp lookout to detect anything to find fault with, while, on the other hand, there was very much deserving praise. The regiment is so well up in the ordinary company movements, and their proficiency in this respect is so widely known that it is not necessary to give any description of them here. Company skirmish drills were a source of much practical instruction, and the progress made here was all that could be desired.

With the natural aptitude of the men, and their ready perception, their instruction became a comparatively easy matter for the officers, and excellent work could be witnessed daily. If the troops at company skirmish drill had been more judiciously distributed all over the grounds, instead of crowding seven or eight companies all at one turn on the small parade ground, still better results could have been obtained. The surrounding country is specially adapted for skirmishing, but only a few companies took the opportunity. We would call the attention of those concerned to the fact that in rallying by fours no commands to commence and cease firing are prescribed. The men open fire and charge bayonets without command. In several cases they fired in every direction during the rallies, so that, if the guns had been loaded with bullets, the adjacent groups would have suffered severely.

As captains and 1st sergeants were excused from battalion drill, the subalterns and 1st sergeants at last received the much desired opportunity for practice which is never afforded them in the armory, and the opportunity was well utilized, and with good effect. All battalion drills were under command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, with companies of 12 files front, a larger command being unsuitable to the size of the ground. The first manoeuvres at the first drill, several advances in line, were of the most ragged kind, and the smooth floor of the armory and its guiding walls were apparently much missed, but it took but a very short time to accustom the men to the change, and then the drill improved, and concluded as one of the neatest pieces of work ever performed on this parade ground. Officers in the beginning exhibited some nervousness, which, however, wore off as the drill progressed. Mistakes of consequence were not committed. The movements were at first very simple, but under a steady system of progress they became more difficult every day, and a great deal of instruction, more than can be had in the armory during an entire drill season, was thus imparted in a few days. The formations in line on the right and left, combined with the firings, particularly, were executed in very effective style, and on Wednesday the battalion did some volley and file firing, which for regularity and precision could hardly be excelled. The battalion skirmish drill on Thursday, under Major Allison, was a very creditable piece of business, especially in view of the fact that it was the first work of the kind ever performed by the regiment. The rapidity with which the men accommodated themselves to the unfamiliar work was surprising. We should, however, suggest that when firing from a halt during skirmish drill the men should not rise for the purpose of loading. They should remain on their knees—in fact, crouch down as low as possible, and avail themselves of every cover within reach. Common sense would indicate such a course, even if Tactics did not provide for it. The progress in battalion drill became daily more marked as the camp progressed, and when the week came to an end the regiment had every reason to look back with satisfaction upon this portion of the work. The battalion drills excelled everything of the kind which has taken place on these grounds, and demonstrated how easy it is, with proper instruction and a good foundation, to prepare an intelligent command for field work.

While we can hardly afford space in this report to refer to individual matters, yet it would not be complete if we omitted the presentation by Col. Clark, at parade on Wednesday, of the "Cross of Honor," in gold and diamonds, to Color-bearer Peter Braisted, who has been a faithful member of the regiment for forty years. The presentation was a complete surprise to Braisted, and the sturdy old fellow was moved almost to tears. The band serenaded him later in the evening, the boys gave him the usual regimental cheer, and Peter acknowledged the com-

pliment in a neat little speech, at the end of which, however, he broke down with emotion. "What is the matter with Peter?" asked some fellow in the crowd. "He's all right," answered the chorus, and this restored the old fellow to his usual dignity, and enabled him to call in the boys to "wet" the cross with a bottle of ginger ale. Another well-deserved compliment was the decoration of Drum Major John Smith, an old and tried soldier in the Regular Army, the Mexican War, and in the National Guard, with a medal for long and faithful services. Both decorations are highly appreciated.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

Governor Hill visited the camp on Thursday, June 25, but the occasion was rendered doubly interesting by the presence of the French naval officers connected with the transportation of the Statue of Liberty. While none of the routine work suffered, yet in the afternoon the camp assumed all the characteristics of a gala occasion, and the ceremonies were of a most perfect and impressive character. The French officers arrived too late to look at the review, but witnessed the dress parade at the close of the day. The Governor, on his arrival, after a thoroughly correct reception by the Guard, received the usual salute of 21 guns, the pieces being served by a detachment of the Seventh, who for some time past have voluntarily added some light artillery practice to their ordinary drills and target practice. They did their work well, and are especially entitled to commendation when it is considered that there are only two pieces available for the purpose, and these of obsolete pattern with worn-out vents, etc., which adds an element of danger to the sharp and rapid work required to fire a salute properly. A battery of four pieces should be provided for the purpose.

On arrival of the Governor, the regiment was drawn up on the color line, facing the camp, and as the carriage containing the Commander-in-Chief passed he was saluted with a handsome present. This was all good enough on the principle that nobody can be too courteous. Still, as it was not a regular review, it is difficult to see the propriety of such a compliment. The review proper took place later in the afternoon. It was a piece of work such as only the Seventh can perform, and the guard mounting and dress parade which followed showed the regiment superior to anything in precision, steadiness, and regularity of manual the country can produce. The view presented by the long, immovable line, with glittering bayonets and bullion, the spotless white helmets and trousers, the picturesque surroundings, the dark background of the towering mountains was one seldom to be enjoyed and not easily forgotten when once seen. His Excellency left about 7 P. M., and the immense brilliant crowd which had invaded the camp during the afternoon gradually dispersed, and the scene resumed its working day appearance. The performance of the regiment received the well-deserved commendation of the guests, both domestic and foreign, and it is a question if a handsomer military spectacle could be produced anywhere than that presented on this occasion.

Individual salutes when off duty, especially during the beginning days, were not rendered as generally as was to be expected, but when the officers became aware of the laxity in this respect the attention of the men was called to the subject, and quite an improvement became visible. Yet the regiment did not become perfect in military courtesies, particularly in the cases of outside officers. The mass of the men saluted promptly and well at all times, but often the effect of a well-rendered salute by a whole group would be neutralized by the carelessness of some fresh individual a few feet away, whose stoical manner showed him to be above such trifles. Thus the regiment has to shoulder the responsibility for the shortcomings of a few individuals.

The new fatigue blouse was no doubt a source of much comfort to the men, as well as a decided improvement in the neat appearance of the whole. It is somewhat surprising that it was so little utilized in the performance of guard duty; but as long as the regiment was willing to endure the discomforts of a tight-fitting, heavily-padded full uniform, we as outsiders accept the situation without criticism.

In summing up the whole, in spite of the few faults pointed out in this article, they did a week's work which can scarcely be equalled by any volunteer organization in existence, and to which they may well point with pride. Strictly obedient to orders, faithfully adhering to the plan of duty laid down by the State authorities, always ready to correct defects, open to suggestions in the direction of improvement, success naturally crowned their efforts. They worked with enthusiasm to the last moment, and the camp and tents were left in a state of police never yet reached by any other organization, notwithstanding in the hurry of departure somebody made the mistake of dumping some rubbish in a place not set aside for the purpose. They demonstrated that good work and plenty of amusement can be combined without detriment to either, and they left with fresh laurels added to their already unsurpassed record, amidst the regret of all who had observed their work or with whom they had come in contact while at the camp.

The morning report, exclusive of band, presented the following strength: June 20th, 756; 21st, 758; 22d, 718; 23d, 685; 24th, 674; 25th, 692; 26th, 702; 27th, 702.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BUFFALO MILITARY NEWS.

The arrangements for the dedication of the Niagara Falls Park, to take place on July 15, are being rapidly perfected. The programme will include a review of the 8th Brigade by Governor Hill and staff, to be followed by a brigade dress parade. The review stand will be erected between the International and Cataract Hotels. For the dress parade the 74th and 65th Regimental Bands will be united as one brigade band. On the evening preceding the dedication the division and brigade staff will ride to the Falls, to attend a hop to be given there in their honor. Arrangements are being made to give the soldiers their meals on Goat Island.

The last battalion drill of the 65th Regiment this season was held at the Broadway Arsenal, Buffalo, on the evening of June 17. The large hall was well filled. The regiment formed with eight commands of twelve files, each double rank; all the companies

did not, however, present solid files. There were 216 officers and men, all told, rather a small showing for the regiment. The manual, with the exception of the loading and firing, was very good; the latter was very bad. The pieces were held in all conceivable positions, and were very unsteady at that. During the review by Brig. Gen. Jewett the men were very steady, which feature could hardly be said to extend to the officers, especially so of the captain of the right company, who appeared greatly interested in what was going on around him. In the march in review the rear ranks of some of the companies were not well closed up, and too much crowding and pushing going on. Considerable distance was lost by the fourth and fifth companies. The march by battalion front was very good, as was the double time in column of fours then on right into line and commence firing, all very nicely done. The battalion wound up with a dress parade, almost perfectly executed, and as fine a one as has been seen in Buffalo. After the dress parade the regimental cadet corps took the floor, to be drilled by Colonel Waud, who here made some of the most inexcusable blunders of the evening, for instance: marching the corps in double time with arms at carry, and giving the command "to the rear" while in double time. Another thing, that Colonel Waud should practice is drawing and returning his sword. But there is one feature of his instruction which might well be recommended for other commands, viz.: giving commands by bugle call. The commands "halt," "column right (and left)" and "cease firing" were all given clearly and distinctly by the bugle.

The 74th Regiment is organizing a new drum corps, which from only a few instructions has exhibited a remarkable proficiency in handling the sticks. It is composed of about fifty young boys, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years. It will also contain some buglers and fifers.

The corner stone of the new 74th Regiment Armory will be laid some time between the July 4 and 15, and will necessitate another turnout of the regiment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS.

The preliminary steps toward forming a new Zouave Company were taken on Thursday evening last. About forty ex-members of the different military organizations of Chicago, met at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The battalion drills of the 1st Regiment, on June 13th, was very satisfactory. The turnout was good, and the commands were executed in good form. On last Saturday evening, however, the regiment equalized only eight companies of fourteen files single rank. Leaving the Armory at 7 P. M., Colonel Knox marched them down Michigan avenue in column of companies. The drill was poor. The guides did not seem to know their duties, and some who apparently knew them, appeared to think it a good joke to make a mistake. At the command "On 4th division deploy column, fours left," the commandants of two divisions were too slow in giving the command "fours left," and considerable distance was lost each time this was executed. In executing "right front into line faced to the rear," from column of companies, there was a bad break on the right, the captain of one company bringing his command on the line directly in front of the company on his left. The captain of the latter company had just given the command "fours left about," and the two companies were brought face to face. They were extricated somewhat after the manner of the company whose captain told them to "get on the other side of the fence." Many of the privates had a bad habit of pulling up their gloves while at support or right shoulder arms. It was done many times during the last drill, and looked very badly. There was a general lack of attention to orders at this drill, which cannot be too severely condemned, as well as carelessness in execution of many commands. "Right and left turn were, in several instances, nothing more than a scramble to see who would get on the line first, in which rifles were dropped and caps knocked off.

The 1st sergeants carry their roll-books stuck under the belt, which is not regulation. The new military bill, for this State, has passed the Senate, and has been ordered to a third reading in the House. Its friends claim a majority in its favor, and that it will be passed, if it can be brought up again between now and Friday next.

H. L. L.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of two of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Travellers Series," viz.: "The Great Fur Land, or Sketches of Life in the Hudson's Bay Territory," by H. M. Robinson, and "Italian Rambles, Studies of Life and Manners in New and Old Italy," by James Jackson Jarvis. The first of these contains numerous illustrations from designs by Charles Gasche. The country described is one when the traveller "often journeys over a space where no tree or shrub breaks the monotony of the sky-line; only the unending vision of snow and sky, the vague, distant, and ever-shifting horizon; the long snow-ridges that seem to be rolled one upon another in motionless torpor, or in a storm, moving like the long swells of the ocean; the weird effect of sunrise and sunset, of night limiting the vision to almost nothing, and clothing even that in a spectral, opaque gray; of morning slowly expanding it to a hopeless, shapeless blank; the sigh and sigh of the ceaseless wind, that seems an echo in unison with the immeasurable solitude of which it is the sole voice; and, over all, the constantly growing sense of lonely, never-ending distance, which deepens upon the traveller as morning after morning dawns upon his onward progress under the same fantastic, ever-shifting horizon of snow and sky." "Day after day the same routine of travel is pursued. To rise at three o'clock of the bitterly cold mornings, to start at four, and plod on till dark, halting twice for an hour during the day, is the dull history of each day's toil." Three other volumes of the same series are: "Tent Life in Siberia," and "Adventures Among the Koraks and Other Tribes in Kamchatka and Northern Asia," by George Kennan; "A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," by Isabella L. Bird, whose admirable description of travels in Japan and the Sandwich

Islands are well known; and "The Abode of Snow: Observations of a tour from Chinese Tibet to the Indian Caucasus, through the upper valleys of the Himalaya," by Andrew Wilson, reprinted from Blackwood's. These are paper-covered volumes of a very handy size, convenient for carriage.

A review of the military and civil career of Gen. Grant has been made by Mr. Frank A. Burr, of the Philadelphia Times, and will soon be published as a book. Reminiscences of the General have been contributed by various persons of note.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. A. asks: 1. What are the politics of the present Secretary of War? Ans.—He is a Democrat.

2. What are his religious tenets? Ans.—We do not know.

3. What are the politics and religious tenets of the Adjutant-General of the Army? Ans.—He is a soldier.

J. D. asks: Under what circumstances can an enlisted man be retired after having served two enlistments, but of course less than thirty years. Ans.—Under no circumstances. There must be under the law thirty years' service to render a soldier eligible for a place on the retired list.

Co. E, 4th Infantry, asks: Being at the position of order arms, to execute the carry, is it necessary to slip the left hand to the height of the shoulder? Ans.—The general rule laid down in par. 72, page 31, Infantry Tactics, covers your question.

Marine Corps asks why the applications for retirement by enlisted men of the Marine Corps have not been acted upon? Ans.—There are a dozen or more applications from enlisted men of the Marine Corps for retirement under the act of last year providing for the retirement of enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps. The applications are made to the Secretary of the Navy and referred to Colonel W. B. Remy, Judge Advocate General, who will prepare the regulations governing the retirements. Up to this time he has not had an opportunity to take up the subject, but expects to very soon. It is probable that the same rules adopted by the War Department will be applied to the Marine Corps.

"Mexican War Veteran" asks as to the last cruise of the sloop of war *Albatross* and when she was last paid off. Ans.—She sailed from Boston for the Home Squadron Nov. 27, 1882, and arrived at New York from the Home Squadron on Sept. 11, 1883; sailed again for the West Indies on Dec. 12, 1883. Sailed from Aspinwall on Sept. 28, 1884, and was never heard of afterwards. Promotions made to fill the vacancies on April 18, 1885. Last heard of at Aspinwall. She arrived at Boston on her previous cruise on July 22, 1883, with an entirely different set of officers from those who were lost upon her, and we suppose she was paid off at that time. The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury can only furnish the date when she was last paid off.

A correspondent asks how to proceed to procure an appointment in the Revenue Marine Service. Ans.—Apply to the Secretary of the Treasury any time between now and the 1st of August, the earlier the better.

W. asks: Is it customary and *en regle* for officers on retired list to wear uniform in attending receptions or other ceremonious affairs? Ans.—Yes, if they are of a public nature.

O. asks: Are general service clerks eligible for Department rifle competitions? Ans.—Certainly. See Blunt's Manual, par. 592 c.

THE DOLPHIN CONTRACT.

Mr. NATHANIEL MCKAY, the shipbuilder, has addressed the following communication to Secretary of the Navy Whitney relative to the *Dolphin* and Mr. Roach's contract. We give it for what it is worth. Mr. McKay is not a gentleman whose opinions count for much with those who know him.

There are two unquestionable guarantees in the contract for the *Dolphin*, of which no mention has been made during the discussions regarding the acceptance by you of that vessel, but which Mr. Roach has not fulfilled, cannot fulfill, and has not even attempted to fulfill, yet both are exceedingly important, and so greatly affect her value to the Government that they should be rigidly insisted on.

The first guarantee is in effect that the contractor shall furnish the vessel with an air tight boiler room, in which she will, by means of blowers, maintain an air pressure equal to the pressure of a column of water one inch high. On the performance of this guarantee depends the weight of coal that can be burned in the boilers, and on this weight depends the power of the engines, and on the power of the engines depends the speed of the vessel, and the speed of the vessel constitutes her entire value.

The second guarantee is that the weight of the entire machinery, shall not exceed 430 tons. This, too, is a very important guarantee, the usefulness of the vessel depending greatly on the less weight of the machinery.

The contract contains purely a fictitious guarantee that the engine is to develop 2,300 horse-power for six consecutive hours; but this guarantee is annulled and made ridiculous by the proviso which immediately follows, and says:

"Provided that in case of the failure of the development of this power, the vessel shall be accepted if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary of the Navy that this failure was due neither to defective workmanship nor materials."

This proviso amounts to saying that the vessel is to be accepted if the machinery does not break down on a six hours' trial, no matter at how low speed, or how little power, the trial may be made.

Such a pretended guarantee as this is a disgrace to the Naval Advisory Board, who could so give away the public interest to the private interest of the contractor. The Board should be immediately dismissed for betraying, either through incapacity or worse qualities, the public trust that has been very foolishly confided to them.

To return now from this bogus guarantee to the two genuine ones, of which nothing has heretofore been said. The contract for the *Dolphin* is accompanied by specifications, and the sixth paragraph of the contract states that these specifications "shall be deemed and taken as forming part of this contract, with the like operation and effect as if the same were incorporated therein." On turning to the printed specifications there is found on page 7, in the fifth paragraph, the following: "Provision is to be made for closing the fire room hatches and other openings sufficiently tight to maintain an air pressure equivalent to a head of water of one inch in the fire room." And again, in continuation, on the succeeding page, after a statement that two Sturtevant blowers are to be used for furnishing the air blast, comes the following: "Each blower is to be capable of discharging 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute, under a head of one inch of water at the discharge opening. The air is to be delivered directly into the fire room."

According to the official report of the last smooth water trial of the *Dolphin* on Long Island Sound there were burned per hour sixteen pounds of the best Cumberland semi-bituminous coal on each square foot of the boiler fire grate. The horse-power developed is not stated, but did not exceed 1,700. The vessel was at her light draught of water, having nothing on board but the few tons of coal necessary to make the six hours' trial. The speed is reported at 15.5 knots. When loaded for naval sea service her draught of water will be about thirty inches more than on this trial, and her speed will fall to twelve knots in smooth water for a few

hours with best steam making coal. Of course this cannot be sustained, and her average steaming speed will not exceed ten to ten and a half knots.

If there had been an air tight fireroom, as guaranteed by the contractor, in which an air pressure of one inch of water could be maintained by fan blowers, as guaranteed by him, and of which guarantee there has been and can be no question, over double the above amount of coal could easily be burned and over two thirds more power obtained, which would bring the horse power up to about 4,000 instead of about 1,700, and add about one-third to the vessel's speed. This would be an immense gain to the Navy Department in the value of the vessel, and you should not accept her until this most important of all guarantees is fulfilled by the contractor. The fact of an air tight boiler room is a mere matter of workmanship; design has nothing to do with it, any more than design has with making a boiler steam and water tight. The contractor has failed to make an air tight fireroom that would hold an air pressure equivalent to one inch column of water, as he guaranteed to do, and he should be compelled to redeem this guarantee, on which so much of the value of the vessel depends, or the vessel should be rejected.

The Naval Advisory Board carefully ignored this guarantee in their hasty acceptance of the vessel on her first trial, as they have apparently ignored everything else which the interest of the contractor required to be ignored. The contractor guaranteed himself to produce—not from anybody's design—but by means of his own an air tight fireroom, and to maintain it, by means of adequate blowers, an air pressure equivalent to one inch column of water. Had this been done, the speed of the vessel would have been one-third greater than it is, and the power over two and one-third times greater. To accept the vessel as she is, is therefore to accept in speed only two-thirds of what was guaranteed, and in power only forty-two per cent. of what was guaranteed.

The second important guarantee—and it has been as completely ignored as the first—is contained in the seventeenth paragraph of the contract, although there is a money forfeiture attached to its non-fulfillment. It is as follows:

"The parties of the first part hereby further covenant and agree that the total weight of the said engines and machinery, boilers, appurtenances, and spare parts, complete as specified, and including water in the surface condensers and boilers, shall not exceed four hundred and thirty tons, this weight to be determined from the certified records of the actual weight of the parts of the machinery as they are sent on board the vessel to be connected up. If this weight be exceeded by five per cent, the contractor shall pay a penalty of \$2,000, and also a penalty of \$300 per ton for each ton of excess weight over that stipulated above the five per cent. excess, as ascertained and liquidated damages due the United States to be deducted from instalments still due."

Has any such record of weights been sent? If so, let them be produced. It is believed on very good grounds that the weight of the machinery will rise to about 530 instead of 430 tons, in which case the Government should largely recover in money damages. Even then the money will be poor compensation for the inefficiency of the vessel, due to her being overloaded with machinery.

For these enormous lapses the Naval Advisory Board is responsible for want of the necessary ability to design vessels and for want of the necessary care in contracting for them, and the contractor is responsible for the non-fulfillment of his guarantees, whereby the public interest has suffered a great loss and the Navy a great depreciation in prestige; you should at once dismiss this incompetent Board, to say the least of it, and compel the contractor to perform the provisions of the contract, you will have done all that is now possible to redeem the blunders, and worse than blunders, of a very bad case. On the success of this vessel, as well as the other three now under construction, depends the future of our Navy. If this vessel is a good one you are the only person who has the power to show it to the country. If she is faulty, the quicker we know it the better.

This vessel has to deal with the elements and there can be no deception used as to her construction. No matter of manipulations to conceal and cover up any of the provisions of the contract will be tolerated one moment by the people nor Congress; the duty now lies with you to test this vessel to her utmost capacity, at sea and in the sea, loaded to her sea draught, not on Long Island Sound, nor on the Jersey and coast. Pardon me for writing you this letter about the provisions of the contract. I only look at it as a practical mechanic. I have built a vessel once myself to make eighteen miles per hour, which she did, and in conclusion I will add that the eyes of the American people are on this vessel, and I know that you will deal justly in the matter, without fear or favor.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

LAUNCH OF THE BENBOW.

SPECIAL interest attaches to the *Benbow*, which was successfully launched on Monday, June 15, from the fact that she is intended to be armed with heavier guns than any yet afloat. With a displacement nearly 2,000 tons less than that of the *Inflectible*, and 4,000 tons less than that of the mammoth Italian ships, her guns are to be more powerful. The 110-ton Armstrong will, indeed, be a notable gun, 43 ft. 6 in. long, with a calibre of 16.75 inch; it fires a 7 ft. long charge of 900 pounds, and a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds, measuring 5 ft. in length. The muzzle energy of this monster is 61,200 foot tons, against its only rival, Krupp's 119-ton gun, with a muzzle energy of 44,061 foot tons, and it has been calculated that its shot will perforate 30.5 inches of wrought iron. The *Benbow* is to carry two of these guns, one in each of her barbette towers, and, of course, if she can only get a fair and square hit at any vessel yet built, she might be able to sink her by one blow, at all events, a hole more than a foot and a quarter in diameter should go a long way toward doing so. Her own protection is only second in thickness to one other ship in the British Navy, as she is to carry a belt extending 5 ft. below the load line to 2 ft. 6 in. above water, of 18 in. maximum thickness amidships, and about 150 ft. in length, with a 3-inch steel deck at the top of the armor, and protected before and abaft the citadel by athwartships bulkheads of 16 inch and 18 inch of compound armor. Further protection is expected to be obtained from the coal bunkers, which are so disposed at the sides of the ship as to offer, when filled, an obstruction to the passage of a projectile of about 9 feet of coal, and bunkers are also carried across the ship on the lower deck at the ends of the citadel to lessen the effect of a raking fire. The barbettes, which are pear-shaped, 45 feet in width by 60 feet in length, are to be covered with steel faced armor, 14 inches thick in front and 12 inches in rear, while the gun's crews are protected overhead by a steel circular 3-inch revolving plate. To make up for the want of armor, the principle of watertight subdivisions has been extensively adopted in her construction, the number of compartments being 200; and as the ship, which was commenced in November, 1882, will not be finished until some time in 1886, there is time to consider whether the new protective material, "cofferdam," cannot be used in her, and perhaps a thin belt of steel be continued fore and aft as protection against quick-firing guns, supplemented by Adml. Elliott for the defence against torpedoes. The remainder of her intended armament is on a par with her big guns as far as being of the latest design. She is to carry ten 6-inch breech loaders, eight 6-pounder quick-firing guns, four 5-bar-

relled Nordenfeldts, and eight Gardners, two of which are to be used from the protected top on the military mast. Her torpedo equipment will include five discharge tubes for Whiteheads, a second-class torpedo boat, and three other steamboats, fitted either with dropping gear or spar.

Her bows are stiffened by the horizontal armor plate, and her spur strengthened with a horizontal flange. When it is noted that there are no fewer than thirty-two small engines in one department, nearly 300 watertight doors, besides electrical apparatus for internal lighting, for torpedo purposes, and for the search lights, some idea of the complicated machinery on board the ship may be formed; while in a rectangular conning-tower of 14 in. armor are the steam-steering gear, the electrical and mechanical contrivances and speaking tubes, by which communication can be kept up with all parts of the ship, and even the guns fired if necessary. Peculiar interest is also lent to this, the latest addition to Great Britain's Navy, by her having been the only ship of the *Admiral* type built in a private yard, and by the same firm which built the *Warrior*, the first ironclad we possessed afloat. If she attains the speed, 17 knots, which it is now estimated her twin screws, and 9,800 horse-power, will give her, she will undoubtedly prove a credit to her designers and all who have had a hand in her construction.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A CABLE from London, June 30, 1885, says: "Russian advices from Vladivostok say that a Russian steamship which attempted to enter Port Hamilton was intercepted and forbidden to enter by an English man-of-war. The English are said to be fortifying the port."

THE officers and crew of the French gunboat *Renard*, which was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden last month, have been found on an island near the scene of the disaster.

We reported last week the singular conduct of a Russian naval commander in preparing for action and putting his vessel, the frigate *Vladimir*, in hostile array in the port of Yokohama against the *Agamemnon*, on the 6th of June. In spite of this hostile exhibition, the English ships, it appears, saluted the port and the Russian flag, as in duty bound in time of peace, after which Captain Long, of the *Agamemnon*, called upon the Russian admiral for an explanation, as not only was there no state of war, but even had there been, the neutrality of the Japanese port was bound to be respected. The reported singular reply was to the effect that "the persistency with which the ships of his squadron were followed by British ships had induced the admiral to suspect some hostile design."

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives the following as the distribution of the Russian force on the Afghan border, between the rivers Heri Rud and Murghab: In Khaka, 100 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 3 guns; at Sarakhs, 300 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 3 guns; at Pul-i-Khatun, 200 infantry and 100 cavalry; at Kushid Kala, 2,020 infantry, 800 cavalry and 4 guns; between Kushid Kala and Merv, 2,060 infantry, 600 cavalry, and 4 guns; between Pul-i-Khatun and Penj-deh, 1,200 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 4 guns; at Zulficar, 400 infantry, and at Akrobat, 200 cavalry.

A SERIES of experiments has been conducted at Spezia, to ascertain the effect of torpedoes on a keel vessel of the type of the ironclad *Italia*. Her steel plates were displaced and bent, and the water entered her compartments, but she maintained her position. The result is regarded as showing that the effect of torpedoes is overrated, and that they are insufficient for the defence of harbors.

THE two torpedo boats recently purchased by England of the Chilean Government have been despatched to Vancouver's Island.

It is said that the Russian representative at Bokara has been instructed to open negotiations with the Ameer of Cabul for the "purchase of all the territory included between the *Amou Daria* and the desert of *Khiva*." Why not buy up Herat, Balkh, and Candahar as well, and so settle the whole matter at once.

THE French Government has determined to erect a new fort upon the Alpine frontier. It will be built on the well-known "telegraph mountain," which is about 5,370 ft. above the level of the sea, and will completely command the Val des Valloires. The work will be taken in hand at once and a vote of 1,000,000 francs has been taken for the first expenses.

Two explosives similar to the coal bunker explosion on the *Inflectible* have followed that, one on the *Conquest* and another at Portsmouth.

THE French still maintain the camp of 10,000 men established at the Pas de Landiers, near Toulon, with a view to furnish reinforcements to Tonquin. This corps was reviewed on Sunday, June 14, by Gen. Colifé, in the presence of a large crowd.

In order to turn to useful account a portion of the surplus material remaining from the Sudan war, new railways are being extensively laid down both on the experimental range and the more general practice range in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Between 300 and 400 men will be employed upon the work until Christmas next.

LORD SALISBURY is negotiating with the Porte for the occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops, the cost to be paid by the Egyptian Treasury. It is reported that the scheme includes the exclusive retention by England of the civil administration of Egypt, and relies upon an alliance with Germany and Austria for support against the anger of France.

A DESPATCH from Egypt says that the orders to the camel corps to embark have been rescinded, and it is reported that the British Government meditates reoccupying Dongola. Two million cartridges have been shipped from Woolwich to Egypt, presumably in connection with the intention of reoccupying Dongola.

DURING the recent scare, when war was expected any day, a powerful Russian corvette, armed with Krupp guns, torpedoes, and machine-guns, was at anchor at Goree, a French possession on the West Coast of Africa, 90 miles from one unprotected British colony, Bathurst on the Gambia, and 450 miles from another, Sierra Leone, where there is a large stock of Admiralty coal.

THE American and Mexican Pacific Railroad Company has closed a contract for the construction and equipment of the first section of its line, beginning at the harbor of Topolohampo, on the Gulf of California.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* says that Russian officers have for some months been instructing the Bokharian army in the use of Berdan rifles.

THE *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung* states that an officer of the 4th Westphalian Cuirassier Regiment, mounted on a German mare nine years old, rode on May 23 from Münster to Oldenburg, a total distance of 100 miles, in 18½ hours. The rider weighed 170 pounds, and neither he nor the mare had undergone any special training.

ALL accounts received from Tonquin show that the ravages of disease among the French troops are simply appalling. Three thousand invalided soldiers have been sent home. Three hundred soldiers down with the disease await transportation. The deaths among the troops are from fifteen to twenty daily.

THE manoeuvres of the German Navy are this year to be conducted on a grander scale than was ever before attempted. About twenty large vessels and a number of torpedo boats will be concentrated off Wilhelmshaven. A squadron assembled at Kiel in the first week of August will execute naval evolutions in the Baltic. Fifteen torpedo boats will also be concentrated at Kiel.

It is estimated that 45,000 silver medals will have to be struck at the French mint to supply the demand for the "Tonquin medal," to be given to the military and naval forces disembarked in Tonquin since Jan. 1, 1883, or having taken part in the naval operations in the far East since the same date.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated in England with the hearty support of the Admiralty, to give such an impetus to the naval volunteer corps, by setting on foot local torpedo corps in each seaport or watering-place, as will enable the naval volunteers to compare favorably with the rifle volunteers both in numbers and in efficiency.

THE Russian ironclad *Kreml*, which sprung a leak during a storm while on the way to Revel, and was subsequently run ashore off Kunda, was got off and towed into Cronstadt by the frigate *Olaf*.

JUNE 13, a powerful torpedo-cruiser, called the *Panther*, was launched from Messrs. Armstrong and Co.'s works for the Austro-Hungarian Government. She is of 1,500 tons displacement, constructed of steel, and somewhat of the same dimensions as the new "Scouts." Her armament will be fairly heavy, and she will be able to discharge torpedoes either from right ahead or on the beam and quarters.

THE *Berlin Post*, in an article this week supposed to have been inspired by Prince Bismarck, hints at a desire on the part of Germany for an alliance with England. The gossip is that the Emperor is at the point of death and that the wife of the Crown Prince has assured her royal mamma, Queen Victoria, that as soon as her husband ascends the throne an alliance, offensive and defensive, will be made with England, one condition being that England shall favor German schemes of colonization.

THE fortifications around Herat are being rapidly pushed to completion. Ten lacs of rupees are to be sent to the Ameer of Afghanistan to aid him in placing the country in a better state of defence.

THE German Army is to be still further increased. It is proposed to augment the standing army in proportion to the growth of the population. One per cent. of the population is now taken annually for the army, and it is thought that the expected increase of the population at the next census (to be held on Dec. 1 next) will warrant the standing army to be raised from 418,000 to 480,000. The German cavalry is to be augmented by the formation of a certain number of new cavalry regiments, to be incorporated with the 15th (Alsace-Lorraine) Army Corps, which up to now has drawn its cavalry from the other army corps. The German artillery is to experience an increase of 60 per cent., firstly, by the creation of two new batteries in each of the nineteen army corps, and the permanent increase of the number of guns of each battery, which is now four when not mobilized, to six.

ADVICES received at Plymouth, Eng., supply details of the slaughter of British subjects at Calcutta. Four soldiers or policemen, called Caucasians, strayed into a canal laborer's camp; they wore no uniform, and, having no right to intrude, they were disarmed by the canal policemen. About twenty Caucasians made a descent upon the camp at night. Those who fled were ruthlessly shot down and mutilated, and those who, terror-stricken, refused or were unable to leave their beds, were shot down and hacked where they lay. Many managed to escape, but all were plundered, the camp being ransacked, and every article of value carried off. On the morning following this brutal massacre twenty-nine bodies perforated with bullets and disfigured by machete cuts were interred by the canal people, and nineteen wounded were sent to the canal hospital in Panama. Every man killed or wounded was a Jamaican. On the departure of the mail bringing these details it was reported that Sir Henry Norman had written to the Imperial Government for instructions.

GEN. BOULANGER, who commands the French Corps of Protection in Tunis, has issued a violent order of the day directing officers and men to use their arms if insulted, no matter what the nationality of the insulted. The immediate provocation was the inadequate punishment of an Italian who struck a French officer, he receiving but six days' imprisonment.

In the official trials of the *Rodney*, with a natural draught, the following results were obtained: Mean i. h. p., starboard, 4,222; port, 4,040; collective, 8,262; steam in the boilers, 89 lb.; vacuum in condensers, starboard, 28.5 in.; port, 28 in.; revolutions per min., starboard, 94; port, 93; mean pressure in cylinders, starboard, high, 45.61; low, 11.74; port, high, 43.44; low, 11.50. With forced draught and enclosed smoke-holes the following results were obtained: Mean i. h. p., starboard, 5,598.55; port, 5,558.21; collectively, 11,156.76; steam in the boilers, 90 lb.; vacuum in condensers, starboard, 27.5; port, 28; revolutions, starboard, 104; port, 103; mean pressure in cylinders, starboard, high, 59.75; low, 12.83; port, high, 60.10; low, 12.78. The rate of speed attained was beyond that anticipated, over 17 knots per hour being made.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A SWEDISH engineer, Herr Sjöberg, has produced a new explosive, which he calls romite, and with which experiments have just been made at the fortress of Waxholm. The manufacturer claims that the explosive may be manufactured without any elaborate machinery, that it cannot explode even when closely confined, except when ignited, and that it cannot freeze, while its strength is very great, and its cost small. The experiments carried out were with a breech-loader discharging shell to a distance of 1,000 yards, all the shells exploding with great effect, while the blasting operations were most successful. A number of engineers and military officials witnessed the experiments, which were declared highly satisfactory.

The following is a list of the vessels now building for the French Navy: Ironclads—The *Brennus* (10,650 tons), the *Hoche* (10,600 tons), the *Magenta* (10,600 tons), the *Neptune* (10,600 tons), the *Marceau* (10,600 tons), and the *Regain* (7,200 tons), while the *Amiral Baudin*, the *Foudroyant*, the *Catman*, the *Indomptable*, and the *Terrible* have been launched, and are now being armed; ironclad for duty along the coast, the *Purieux*, which is the only one of this class of vessel not finished; first-class ironclad gunboats, of 1,640 tons each, the *Acheron*, the *Cocyte*, the *Phlégeton*, and the *Styx*; second-class ironclads of 1,050 tons each, the *Flamme*, the *Grenade*, the *Mitraille*, and the *Fusée*; cruisers, the *Sfax* and the *Du-*

bordieu, which have been launched, but are not yet armed; cruiser-torpedoes of 1,250 tons, the *Épervier*, the *Faucon*, and the *Vautour*; torpedo-ships of 320 tons, the *Coulevrine*, the *Dague*, the *Dragonne*, the *Fleche*, the *Lance*, the *Sainte Barbe*, and the *Salve*, while the *Bombe* has been launched, and is now being armed; gunboats, the *Météore* and the *Etoile*; first-class despatch boats, the *Fulton*, the *Inconstant*, and the *Papin*; second-class despatch boats, the *Jouffroy* and the *Salamandre*; transports, the *Durance*, the *Meurthe*, the *Aube*, the *Eure*, and the *Rance*. Thirteen torpedo-boats are being built, as well as a large transport ship for New Caledonia, two frigates, and two sailing vessels to be used as training ships. The total amount to be spent on shipbuilding for the current year is £1,350,000.

A DESPATCH from Teheran states that 1,000 Persians are at work constructing the Trans-Caspian Railway. Warlike preparations are still being continued by Russia. Rumors are in circulation in the bazaars of Teheran that war will probably occur after the Trans-Caspian Railway is completed to Merv in Turkomania, and about 200 miles north of Herat, in Afghanistan. The Russians are bridging the River Murghab, on the confines of Afghanistan. Eight hundred Russian infantry soldiers are at Old Sarakhs. The Persians are fortifying Persian Sarakhs and building barracks there for troops. A foundry has been started at Herat for the casting

of heavy guns. A St. Petersburg despatch states that a telegraph office has been opened at Merv.

A LEADING BALTIMORE CORPORATION.

Among the more noted and prosperous business organizations of the country, the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, of this city, is fairly entitled to rank among the eminently successful enterprises. Business tact and energetic management of a high order have established results almost marvellous in their conception. Only one year ago yesterday the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company commenced business in this city as a corporation, and to-day their name is a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As far back as 1840, the whiskey was favorably known in Western and Central New York, where the distillery bottling works, and other extensive buildings connected with its manufacture are located; but only recently has any effort been made to introduce the goods generally throughout the United States. Previous to the formation of the corporation as it now exists, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey was sold to the drug trade and physicians through an agency the manufacturers had established here. The physicians had thoroughly tested its medicinal qualities, and a large trade had been established; but since the location of the general offices here the business has assumed gigantic proportions, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of those interested in its success. The company is now bottling sixteen hundred dozens per day, which is probably the largest business of its kind ever done in the United States. They ship the majority of their goods from the distillery at Rochester, N. Y., owing to the freight advantages as against shipping from this point. The sales, however, in this city have reached nearly twelve thousand packages since the 15th of last June. An

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Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.
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BIRTHS.

MANNING.—At Manchester, N. H., June 7, to the wife of Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Manning, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—DAWLEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 18, Lieut. WILLIAM BAIRD, Adjutant 6th Cavalry, and MINNIE, daughter of Mrs. Olive Dawley, and granddaughter of Judge C. A. Tweed.

BARR—MCDONALD.—At Lincoln, Ala., June 23, Dr. H. D. BARR to Miss MARY M. McDONALD, sister of Lieutenant John B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

FOWLER—WALKER.—At Kansas City, Mo., June 25, Lieut. C. S. FOWLER, 19th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. VIOLA J. WALKER.

GREBLE—POLAND.—On Wednesday, June 24, at St. Peters by the Rev. Mr. Narragansett Pier, R. I., by the Rev. W. R. Babcock, D. D., Lieut. EDWIN S. JOHN GREBLE, 2d Artillery, U. S. Army, to Miss GRACE POLAND, granddaughter of the officiating clergyman, and daughter of Colonel J. S. Poland, Major 18th U. S. Infantry.

PEABODY—PEABODY.—At Salem, Mass., June 18, the Rev. ENDICOTT PEABODY to Miss FANNY PEABODY, niece of the Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

DIED.

BEACHAM.—At Washington, D. C., June 21, WILLIAM E. BEACHAM, only son of Gunner Elisha J. Beacham, U. S. Navy.

GENTRY.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., June 28, Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM T. GENTRY, 25th U. S. Infantry.

HASSLER.—At Santa Anna, Cal., June 17, ANNA JOSEPH, widow of the late Surgeon Charles A. Hassler, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Michael Nourse, in the 71st year of her age.

PENDLETON.—At Washington, D. C., June 24, SELIMA C. PENDLETON, widow of Professor A. G. Pendleton, U. S. Navy.

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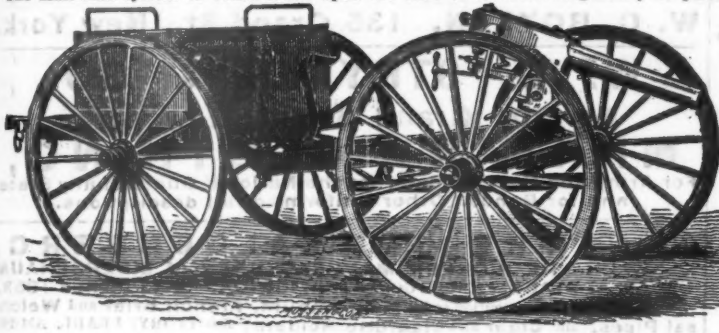
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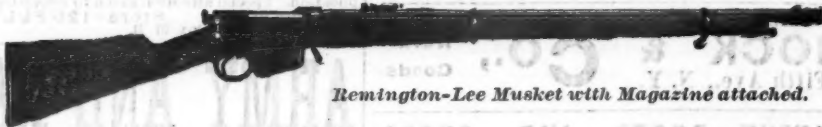
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